AUSTRALIAN OATS FOR HORSES.
AUSTRALIAN OATS..... Rs. 2-0-0 per Bag of 130 lbs.
AUSTRALIAN OATS..... Rs. 2-8-0 per cwt
CRUSHED FOOD..... " 4-12-0 "
Also GRAM, BARLEY, COUNTRY OATS, BRAN, &c.
Supplied Very Cheap.
THE ROYAL FORAGE STORES,
2, ARGYLE ROAD, CARNAC BRIDGE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,519—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, MARCH 27, 1902. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
The Best and Most Complete Guide in India.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.
SATURDAY 3 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1902.
* VICTORIA	6027	E. Crewe	29th March.
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne.	5th April.
* ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	12th "
M.L. VICTORIA	6597	E. Crewe	19th "
* PENINSULAR	6287	T. Leigh	26th "
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	3rd May.
* PERSIA	7301	W. A. Wheler	10th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	6,287	T. Leigh	17th "
* CALEDONIA	7,558	E. H. Gordon	24th "
M.L. PERSIA	7,951	W. A. Wheler	31st "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.
The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.
HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the impotance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.
Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing.
All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.
Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.
The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay 3rd January, 1902.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Androvich.	4,139	1st April 1902
IMPERATRIX	W. Gutman,	4,212	1st May 1902,

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 660.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
*S. S. POSEIDON		3,378	8th April.
S. S. FRANZ FERDINAND		6,043	16th April
*S. S. SILESIA		5,159	17th May.

* Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN A YEAR.
1st Class Rs. 990. 2nd Class Rs. 556-4. Saloon Rs. 618-12.
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.
INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.
The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.
This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.
Passengers to VENICE transhipat TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI, VIA SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
INDIA	E. Klun	2,650	23rd April, 1902.

For further particulars, regarding Passages apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 15th March, 1902.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
OCEANIEN	4,259	Schmitz	10th April 1902.
YARRA	4,255	Negre	8th May, 1902
TONKIN	6,363	Durrande	5th June 1902.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.
The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.
S. S. "TONKIN," 6,363 tons, Captain Durrande, to sail on or about 2nd April, 1902.
For further particulars apply to
C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS, PASSENGER AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES AT REDUCED RATES.

FOR long PERIOD RETURN TICKETS by P. and O. and other Lines.
PASSAGES engaged by all Liners and Non-Liners FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.
Special attention to the selection of berths and grouping of passengers.
SPECIAL REDUCTIONS to Families, Missionaries and Railway Officials to London; also to Government Officials via China and America to Europe.
THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway station in India to all parts of the World.
COOK'S INTERPRETERS meet and assist passengers at London, Marseilles, Genoa, and all Chief Towns of the world.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.
PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE received, forwarded or insured against theft and all risks.
PACKAGES of every description stored, and shipped as cargo to all parts of the world at lowest rates; ESTIMATES on application.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and amounts placed on DEPOSIT for FIXED PERIODS.
STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold.
DRAFTS, CIRCULAR NOTES, & LETTERS OF CREDIT issued and REMITTANCES made.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO,

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.
S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 28th March, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.
S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on TUESDAY, the 1st April at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on THURSDAY, the 27th March, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Sask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, IBO, MOZAMBIQUE, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.
S. S. "PALITANA," 2,998 tons, on or about TUESDAY, the 1st April.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 5th April.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 26th March, 1902.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.
LATEST LIST of SAILINGS, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.
Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.
EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.
SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.
PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co, London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S.S. "MUKE MARU" Captain M. YAGI, 3,356 tons, WILL SAIL for SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN on 31st March.

For freight and passage apply to
T. KUSUMOTO, Manager.
No. 23, Rampart Row, Bombay, 22nd March, 1902.

GLARE GLASSES.

WITH the disappearance of the Monsoons and the prospects in the future of Hot and Sunny Days, we beg to remind all, whose Eyes are affected by the glare of the sun, of the necessity of using SUN SPECTACLES. Our neutral tinted Glare stirrup-shaped Spectacle give the greatest comfort in use. They can be obtained in shades of light medium and dark. The lense are of the best make, absolutely free from air bubbles and water marks, so common in the cheap Spectacle.

Steel, Rs. 6. Nickel, Rs. 10.
Gold, Rs. 75.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PRIZE DRAWING AT MESSRS. ARDESHIR'S

Our representative by request attended the Prize Drawing at Messrs. C. Ardeshir and Co's Show Rooms at No. 178, Dhurrumtollah Street, on Saturday (15th) evening. There was a large attendance, every community resident in this city, being represented, and the Rooms were brilliantly illuminated by electric light. The Drawing was fixed for 6-30 o'clock, but long before that hour the main Show Room was packed with an eager crowd. There was some little delay, in starting proceedings, consequent on the unavoidable absence of the member of the Committee who had checked, locked and sealed the tickets in a box, the previous evening, and had been entrusted with the key and seal ring with which the box had been locked and sealed. On his arrival the counters bearing the numbers of the tickets were transferred into a barrel and the counters bearing the amounts of the 523 prizes were checked before the company and placed in another barrell. Mr. C. Ardeshir, the senior of the firm, then called upon the assembly to select each from their own community two gentlemen to supervise the drawing or in fact to do the drawing themselves. As a large number of ticket-holders were soldiers etc., two non-commissioned officers of the Fort William Garrison were also invited on the Committee. The drawing was, therefore, done by representatives of the European, Eurasian, Hindu and Mohomedan patronisers, the military element doubling the European members. Mr. Ardeshir next intimated that as he did not desire that the faintest suspicion should be thrown upon the bona-fides of the Drawing, any one who had any doubt as to his or her ticket No. being in the barrel reserved for the numbers could place a duplicate ticket into it, on the condition that if one of the tickets (original or duplicate) drew a prize the other was thereupon cancelled. He told the audience that after all the prizes had been drawn any one who had not drawn a prizes and cared to do so, could inspect the remaining counters with the No. of the tickets issued to satisfy himself that his No. had been included. Several of those present put in duplicate counters and some inspected the counters remaining after the Drawing. The proceedings occupied about two hours with the result that the 1st prize Rs. 1,000 fell to Ticket No 2511 held by Alladia Mithiewallah, Loodiana, Punjab; the Second Rs. 500 to No. 4336 P. Dorabji, Goorwallah Modikhana, Bombay, and the 3rd Rs. 250 to No 5542, Dwarka Dass Moolji, Mandri Bander, Bombay. One of the Prizes of Rs. 50 fell to ticket No. 5774, held by the Little Sisters of the Poor, Calcutta. We wish for the sake of the noble and Catholic work they direct, that they had won the Rs. 1000 prize. All the other prizes fell to ticket holders all over the country. The Drawing, we need hardly add, was unimpeachable as to the manner in which it was conducted. The next drawing has been fixed for 24th May next, the last day for the issue of tickets being the 17th May—"Evening News" March 17.

TREACHER & CO., LD.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT,
This Department is well stocked with all the Best and Newest Goods suitable for this Country.
GENT'S HATS AND SUN HELMETS,
PANAMA STRAW HATS.
TWEED HATS AND CAPS.
GENT'S SHIRTS FOR DRESS AND ORDINARY WEAR.
COLLARS, TIES AND SCARVES
In the Newest and most Fashionable Designs.
GENT'S UNDERCLOTHING.
TRAVELLING RUGS, MAUDS, REZAIS,
TABLE LINEN.
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, POONA.

JOHN ROBERTS & CO., LTD.,

BOMBAY.

Beg to announce that owing to THE INRCEASING DEMAND for their well-known
ARTISTIC FURNITURE
they have added a
NEW SHOW ROOM
to their already extensive premises where a display of the most UP-TO-DATE designs and patterns may now be seen.
A VISIT OF INSPECTION is respectfully invited.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY edition.—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay, Rs. 15 to the Mofussil.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,

BANKERS, MERCHANTS, AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS,
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE,
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. C.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "PULLICATE, LONDON."
A.B.C. CODE USED.

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.
INDENTS executed with care and promptitude.
PASSAGES booked by a Line of Steamers.
ALL AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.
The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamships from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions of Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors
Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 4,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES, GIRGAUM.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles, under Personal Supervision.
Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale or for treatment including dyes per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD, best in the markets Present Price Rs. 5-8 per CWT. Delivered Free.
Special Mixtures, CRUSHED OATS BRAN, etc. supplied.

BECHSTEIN PIANOS.

THE ROYAL WARRANT OF APPOINTMENT AS PIANOFORTE MANUFACTURER TO HIS MAJESTY THE KING HAS BEEN CONFERRED ON
C. BECHSTEIN.
BERLIN AND LONDON.

The World's Greatest Pianists prefer the BECHSTEIN Piano to any other.

LISTZ *writes*....."For twenty-eight years I have now used your Pianos, and they have maintained their superiority. YOUR INSTRUMENTS ARE PERFECT."

SOUNDY & CO., LD.,
SOLE APPOINTED AGENTS, BOMBAY.

SMOKE LIVIERATO & CO.'S HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES

THEY ARE THE CHEAPEST AND THE BEST.

FEW HINTS TO SMOKERS.

FOR the information of the Public, who are misled by blustering advertisements and induced to believe that the CIGARETTES made in Egypt are *THE ONLY GENUINE*, we beg to draw their attention to the following :—Egypt does not produce any Tobacco at all, and the Cigarettes manufactured there are of Turkish Tobacco, the same as our own Cigarettes. There is no difference, therefore, between the Cigarettes made in Egypt and those made in Aden, as both of them are made of the same Turkish Tobacco and by the same Cigarette Makers, with the only difference that purchasers of Cigarettes made in Egypt have to pay nearly double the prices of those made in Aden.

We, therefore, request all Cigarette Smokers to try a box of the Cigarettes made in Aden, and convince themselves of the above facts.

GENERAL AGENTS :
V. FUCILE & CO.,
BELOW BOMBAY CLUB, BOMBAY.

ENAMELLED CHATELAINE WATCHES. FOR LADIES.

WE are in receipt of a very fine collection of these Watches, most exquisitely enamelled in colours. As they are all more or less completely covered with enamels in different colours, little or no metal is visible. The use of gold, therefore, would have been an unnecessary extravagance.

		Rs.			Rs.
701	Plain Enamelled Transparent	28	781	Painting a la Watteau...	75
713	Gilt Decorated Enamel	30	712	Pearl Border and Pearl Centre	56
724	Pearl Centre Back ...	35	501	Transparent Enamel ..	55
732	Pearl Border, painted Angel...	55	527	Pearl Border Transparent	55
782	Pearls all over Back...	65	581	Pearl Border, and Cloisone centre ...	60

Shamrock on light Enamel... ... ... Rs. 60
Silver Gilt Enamelled Brooches to match ... „ 6
Handsome Velvet or Leather Cases supplied with each Watch
The Watches can be had in Red, Sky Blue and Green.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,
WATCH MAKERS & JEWELLERS.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE LATEST ADDITION TO THE "BAHADUR"

CATALOGUE.

"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS"

BRAND.

THE "BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS"

Brand is the latest addition to our List. They are packed in

Boxes of 100, each Cigar being Ringed with a "BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS." Ring.

"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS," Extra large, 5 inches, Rs. 37-8.

"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS," No. 1, 4½ in., Rs. 31-6.	"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS," No. 3, 3½ in., Rs. 27-8.
"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS," No. 2, 4 in., Rs. 29-0.	"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS," No. 4, 3 in., Rs. 24-0.

PACKED in BOXES of 50, at an extra charge of Re. 1 per 1,000.

PACKED in BOXES of 25, at an extra charge of Rs. 2 per 1,000.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

CIGARETTES MANUFACTORY BRITANNIA ANONYMOUS SOCIETY,

ADEN.

SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

The Public are hereby informed that the BEST CIGARETTES can only be obtained from the Britannia Anonymous Society.

WHY ? WHY ? WHY ?

1st.—Because the climate of Aden being dry, naturally preserves the elegant aroma of Tobacco and this is contrary to the climate of Cairo. Therefore Aden manufactured Cigarettes are superior to Cairo or Egyptian Cigarettes.

2nd.—Money being no consideration. The Society lavishes great care in selecting the finest Tobacco by paying the best prices and taking the smallest possible profit.

3rd.—This fine Tobacco is manufactured on hygenic principles and thorough cleanliness.

A trial order will convince the most fastidious Smoker of the Superiority of the Britannia Anonymous Society Cigarettes.

All Cigarettes are sent by post free to any part of the World.

All orders receive the quickest and most careful attention, no matter how small.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE SHOLAPOOR SPINNING AND WEAVING CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that the TWENTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Tamarind Lane, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 5th April 1902, at 3 P. M., for the transaction of the following business:—

1ST. To adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 31st December 1901.

2ND. To declare a Dividend.

3RD. To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.

4TH. To confirm the appointment of an Auditor made by the Board.

5TH. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from the 7th April to the 27th April, 1902, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

MORARJEE GOCULDASS & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 27th March, 1902.

THE CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT ACT, 1898.

ALTERATION OF SCHEME FOR A NEW LINE OF STREET FROM CARNAC BRIDGE TO QUEEN'S ROAD (SCHEME II).

NOTICE OF PROPERTIES NO LONGER INTENDED TO BE ACQUIRED.

WHEREAS a notification stating the fact of the abovementioned street scheme having been made by the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay, the limits of the area comprised therein and naming a place where particulars of the said scheme a map of the area comprised therein and a statement specifying the land proposed to be acquired might be seen at all reasonable hours was pursuant to Section 27 (1) and 32 of the above Act, published in the "Bombay Government Gazette" of the 22nd day of December, 1898.

AND WHEREAS certain notices signed by order of the Chairman of the Board were in the years 1899 and 1899 pursuant to Sections 27 (2) and 32 of the said Act, given that certain lands or buildings in the said notices respectively described (as to which the names of the persons to whom the said notices were given appeared in the Assessment Book of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay as that of the persons respectively primarily liable for the payment of the property taxes leviable under the Municipal Act) were proposed to be acquired by the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay under the provisions of the said Act for the purpose of the said street scheme, and thereby required of such persons respectively an answer stating whether they dissented or not in respect of the acquisition of such lands or buildings and, if they should dissent, the reasons of such dissent within thirty days from the date of service of those notices.

AND WHEREAS a declaration, dated the 25th day of June, 1901, under the signature of a Secretary to Government that certain lands (being a portion only of the lands which had been notified as aforesaid as proposed to be acquired by the Board for the purposes of the said scheme and in respect of which the said notices had been given as aforesaid) were required for a public purpose was pursuant to Sections 29 and 32 of the said Act published in the "Bombay Government Gazette" of the 27th day of June, 1901.

AND WHEREAS it appeared to the Board that Improvements could be made in certain parts of the said scheme and the Board therefore under the provisions of the said Sections 29 and 32 altered the said scheme (a notification in respect of which alteration was published in the "Bombay Government Gazette" of the 1st of August, 1901)

AND WHEREAS the alterations so made by the Board have rendered it no longer necessary for the Board to acquire for the purposes of the said scheme as so altered certain of the lands which were originally proposed to be acquired for the purposes of the said scheme as originally made and which lands were comprised in the map and statement referred to in the said first mentioned notification and in respect of which lands the said notices were served as aforesaid and the Board consequently no longer propose to acquire for the purposes of the said scheme as so altered the lands which it is no longer necessary for the Board to acquire as aforesaid.

AND WHEREAS the lands or buildings described below are the lands or buildings which the Board no longer purpose to acquire as aforesaid or form part of such lands or buildings.

NOTICE is hereby given that the lands or buildings described below are no longer proposed to be acquired by the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay for the purposes of the said street scheme as so altered.

DESCRIPTION OF LANDS OR BUILDINGS NO LONGER PROPOSED TO BE ACQUIRED.

Street.	Ward No.	Street No.	Description	Remarks.
Kitchen Garden Lane.	C—1199 (1)	17-31	Land and Godowns.	
Do. ...	C—1199 (2)	17 31 (a)	Upper floor of above used as residence.	
Do. ...	C—1198 (1)	9 11-12-15	Chal, ground-floor Shops.	
Do. ...	C—1198 (2)	15 (a)	Upper floor of Ward No. 1198 (b).	
Do. ...	C—1200 (1)	33-45	Land and Godowns.	
Do ...	C—1200 (2)	33-45 (	Upper floor of above used as residence.	
Do. ..	C—1227	5	Land and Godown.	
Do. ..	C—1298	6	Do.	
Do. ..	C—1299	7	Do.	
Do. ..	C—1360	8	Land and Chowky.	
Shaik Memon Street	C—110	39-43	Land and House with Shops.	
Do. ...	C—111	45	Do.	
Do. ..	C—112	45 (1)	Land and Godown.	
Do. ...	C—113 (1)	47-49	Land and Shops.	
Do. ..	C—113 (2)	47-49	Do.	
Do. ..	C—113 (3)	47-49	Land and House.	
Do. ..	C—114 (1)	47-49	Do.	
Do. ..	C—115	51	Land with Shops.	
Do. ..	C—116	51 (1)	Land and House.	
Do. ..	C—117	53	Land with Shops.	
Do. ..	C—118	55-67	Land and Shops.	
Do. ..	C—119	1	Land and Dyer's Shed.	
Do. ..	C—120	2	Land.	
Do. ...	C—216	36-44	Land, Shops and Godown.	
Do. ...	C—217 (1)	46-48	Land, Shops and ground-floor,	
Do. ...	C—217 (2)	48 (a)	Land, House and upper floor.	
Do. ...	C—218 (1), &c	50, &c.	Cloth Market.	
Sayed Abdul Rehman Street	C—6	29-36	Land and House with Shops.	
	C—7	38	Land and Jamatkhana Memon Community.	
Do. ...	C—8	40-42	Land and Shop.	
Do. ..	C—9	44-46	Do.	
Balu Sarang Street	B—99	8	Land and House with Shops.	
Do. ...	B—100	10-12	Land and House and Godowns.	
Do. ...	B—101	14-16	Land and House with Shops.	
Do. ..	B—102	18-22	Land and House with Godowns.	
Do. ..	B—103	24-26	Do.	
Do. ...	B—104	28-30	Do.	
Do. ...	B—106	36	Do.	
Do. ...	B—107	38-40	Land and House with Godowns and Shops.	
Do. ..	B—108	42-44	Land and House with Godowns.	
Do. ...	B—105	32-34	Land,	
Do. ...	B—109	46	House with Godown.	
Do. ...	B—170	39-41	Land and House with Shops.	
Balu Sarang Street	B—169	35-37	Land and House and Godowns.	
Do. ...	B—168	31-33	Land, Shop and Godown.	
Do. ...	B—167	27-29	Do.	
Do. ...	B—166	21- 5	Land and House with Godown.	
Do. ..	B—165 (2)	19 (.)	Vacant space.	
Do. ..	B—165 (1)	19	Do.	
Do. ...	B—161	13-17	Land and Chawl.	
Do. ...	B—63	7-11	Do.	
Do. ..	B—162	1-5	Do.	
Nag devi Street	B—203	2	Do.	
Do. ..	B—204	4-12	Do.	
Do. ..	B—205	14-18	Do.	
Do. ..	B—206	20-22	Do.	
Do. ..	B—305	1-3	Land and Shop.	
Do. ..	B—304 (1)	5-9	Do.	
Do. ..	B—307	11-15	Land, House, Shop & Godown	
Do. ..	B—308,309	17-25	Do.	
Do. ..	B—306 (2)	9 (a)	Do.	
Carnac Bridge Road	B—559,510	194-196	Land and House with Shop.	
Do. ..	B—511	198-200	Do.	
Do. ..	B—512 (1)	202-204	Do.	
Hussain Khan Khalifa Street.	B—401,402	2-4	Do.	
Do. ..	B—493	6	Land and Shed.	
Do. ..	B—494	8-10	Land and House with Godown.	
Do. ..	B—405	12-14	Do.	
New Hanuman Lane.	C—1291 (1)	2-10	Land and Chawl with Godown.	
Do. ..	C—1292	12	Land and Shop.	
Do. ..	C—1291 (2)	10 (a)	Land and upper floor of 2-10 and Residence.	
Do. ..	C—1291 (3)	10 (b)	Land and Hindoo Temple.	
Do. ..	C—1293	14 (1)	Land & Godown.	
Do. ..	C—1294	14 (2)	Land and House.	
Do. ..	C—1295	3	Land & Godown.	
Do. ..	C—1296	4	Residence 4 Rooms.	
Do. ..	C—1301 (1)	16-22	Land and Chawl.	
Do. ..	C—1301 (2)	24	Do.	
Do. ..	C—1302	36-38	Land and House with Shops.	

S. REBSCH,
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THURSDAY, 3RD APRIL, at 9-30 p.m.,
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PROGRAMME.

PART I.

1 Pianoforte Duet. "Jubal Overture"....Weber.
Miss CLARA PROCTER and Mr. G. SCRINZI.
2 Song....."Sleep, My Love, Sleep"..Arthur Sullivan.
Mrs. MACBETH.
3 Song....."Come into the Garden, Maud"....W. Balfe.
Mr. C. E. COPPLESTONE.
4 Organ Solo..."Impromptu"....Ronklauf.
Mr. EDGAR FAULKNER.
5 Song....."For All Eternity"....A. Mascheroni.
With Violin Obligato.
Mrs. BOLLAM and Mr. H. W. ASTELL (Violin).
6 Violin Solo...{(a) "Salue d'Amour"..Elgar. (b) "Spanische Tanzo"..Sarasati.
Mr. H. W. ASTELL.

PART II.

Vocal Duet..."Awake."....H. G. Pelissier.
Mrs. BOLLAM and Madame DURAN.
8 Song....."Lend me your aid"....Gounod.
Mr. EDGAR FAULKNER.
9 Song....."Two Roses."....Eva Lousdale.
Miss CLARA PROCTER.
10 Song.....
Mr. N. MEDLEY.
11 Pianoforte Solo....{(a) Preludium-Holberg Suite....Greig (b) Berceuse....Chop in
Mr G. SCRINZI.
12 Vocal Trio....."Queen of the Night"...H. Smart,
Miss CLARA PROCTER, Madame DURAN and Mr N. MEDLEY.

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A DIVIDEND has been declared for the Half Year ended 31st December 1901, at the rate of Ten per cent per Annum, and will be payable on and after the 27th Instant, to the Proprietors registered in the Books of the Bank on the 18th Instant.

By order of the Board,

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

Bombay, 26th March, 1902.

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ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company, Limited, will be held at the Offices of the Company, Oriental Buildings, on THURSDAY, the 27th day of March, 1902, at 3-30 P. M.

To receive the Consulting Actuary's Valuation Report on the Assets and Liabilities of the Company as at 31st December, 1900, and to decide as to the amount of profits which has been realized up to that date.

To decide as to the proportion of the said profits to be applied to the formation of a Reserve Fund.

To declare the proportion of Profits applicable for Dividend to Shareholders and a Bonus to Policyholders.

Generally to transact any other business arising out of or germane to the said Valuation by the Consulting Actuary, as may be brought before the Meeting by the Chairman.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

Bombay, 11th March, 1902.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company, Limited, will be held at the Offices of the Company, Oriental Buildings, on THURSDAY, the 27th day of March, 1902, at 3 p.m.

To receive Directors' and Auditors' Report for the year ending 31st December, 1901.

To elect Directors and Auditors in room of those retiring by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.

To declare a Dividend.

To transact any other business which may be brought before the Meeting by the Chairman.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

Bombay, 11th March, 1902.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... Yens	24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... ..	18,000,000
RESERVE FUND	8,710,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

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Manager.

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Subordinate Judge, Dholka; First Class Magistrate Ahmedabad,

THIS Digest contains all the criminal cases decided by the four High Courts and the unchartered High Courts in the Punjab, Oudh, Central Provinces, and Burma, reported in the four series of the Indian Law Reports, Bengal Law Reports, Madras H. C. Reports, Bombay H. C. Reports, N.-W. P. High Court Reports, Calcutta Law Reports, Indian Jurist, Weekly Reporter, Hayes's Reports, Hyde's Reports, Marshall's Reports, Coryton's Reports, Agra H. C. Reports, Moore's Indian Appeals, Criminal Rulings of the Bombay High Court, Calcutta Weekly Notes, Bombay Law Reporter, Joy Govind Shome's Reports, Bourke's Reports, Burma Select Judgments, Punjab Records, Central Provinces Reports, and Oudh Select cases, together with important cases from 1-02 to 1-02 decided by the SUDDER FOUZDARFK ADAWLUT and NIZAMUT ADAWLUT. It contains rulings from more than 300 volumes, while the greatest existing digest contains rulings from about 150 volumes only. It costs as a complete index of all cases followed, overruled, or otherwise judicially noticed in these reports.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, MARCH 25.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	94 1-8	= — plus 1-16
3 per cent. Rentes	100 1-2	=
4½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108	= plus 1-2
3½ per cent. Govt. Securities	84 7-16	= — 1-16
Bar Silver in London	24 13-16	= — 1-16
Do New York	58 7-8	=
Exchange on London at Paris	25 18 1-2	= plus 1-2
Do New York	4 87 5-8	= f
Discount, Bank of England, 3 per cent.		=
,, Short London Bills 2 3-4	,,	=
,, Indian Bank Bills 2 1-2	,,	=

Arrival.—"Carisbrooke."

Rapeseed Yellow Cawnpore 40 1-2. Apl.-May.

Business done. Tone firm.

Rapeseed Brown 38. Apl.-May. Business done. Tone firm.

Wheat afloat for U. K. 3,960,000.

Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet. Manchester was quiet. Total sales 7,000 bales. Sold on speculation and for export 500 bales, Surats 100. Imports 21,000. Spot 4 24-32. Arrivals closed quiet and unchanged.

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	12,000 bales.
Do. last year	22,000 ,,
Exports to Great Britain	11,000 ,,
Do. to Continent	9,000 ,,
Mid-Uplands	8 7-8
Futures, month of June	8 53—13
Do. do. Sept.	8 06—10

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, during the 24 hours ending at p.m., on Tuesday, the 25th March, 1902:—

Cotton	1986	Bales.
Wheat	1689	Qrs.
Linseed	3255	,,
Rapeseed	20481	,,
Gingellyseed	1042	,,
Poppyseed	219	,,
Groundnuts	724	,,
Castorseed	7673	,,
Rice	12317	,,
Myrabollams	14503	,,
Cottonseed	7333	,,

BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 26.

EXCHANGE—Tone quiet.

Bank T. T.	1s 4d	
Bank Demand	1s 4	
Credit Bills 4 months Sight D. A.	1s 4	3-16d
Do 6 do do	1s 4	5-16d
French Francs 3 do do	170	
Marks 3 do do	138	1-4
Hongkong 30 Days Sight	134	
Shanghai 30 ,, ,,	178 1-2	
Japan 30 ,, ,,	149	

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent. Tone steady.

Cash	96-6
1st Settlement	96-9
2nd do	96-12

Money Market, tone quie.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since 3rd Feb.		3 per cent.
Bank of Bombay	do. 13th do...	8 do
Bank of Bengal	do. 12th do...	8 do
Bank of Madras	do. 7th do...	8 do

SEEDS—

Linseed.—Tone steady.

Ready	9 10
Forward, April-May... ...	9 9 to 9 10

Rapeseed.—Tone firm.

Brown Cawnpore, Ready ...	6 7 to 6 9
Do. Forward, April-May...	6 7 to 6 9
Yellow Cawnpore Ready ...	6 14
Do. Forward April-May...	6 14

Poppyseed.—Tone quiet.

Ready	Nominal.
Forward, April-May... ...	8 12

Castorseed—Tone quiet.

Ready	28 4
Forward, April-May ...	30 0

Groundnuts—Tone firm.

Ready	45 0

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited:—

Growths.	Fine.	F.-G.	Good.	Delivery.
Bengals, H.-G. (Ry. terms)	157	150	145	25 March
Bengals, M.-G. (Ry. terms)	167	161	...	do.
Sind-Punjab (M.-G.)	168	162	...	do.
Belati (M.-G.)	184	170	...	do.
Khandeish, (M.-G.)	...	172	...	do.
Dhamangam Poolgam	186	180	...	do.
Oomra good staple	195	189	...	do.
Akola M.-G.	186	180	...	do.
Khamgaum do.				
Karanja do.				
Broach do.	209	...	205	do.
Bhownagger (H. G.)	...	...	182	15-25 May
S.-G. Dharwar	...	...	200	do.
Westerns	...	...	186	do.

Cotton—Tone dud.

THE WEATHER

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, MARCH 26.

[Wednesday—The depression entering North West India yesterday has advanced eastwards into Rajputana, but it has nearly filled up. It has given light snow and rain in Kashmir and light showers at Jacobabad, Cherat, Peshawar and Murree. The depression in Orissa has filled up and pressure is in excess over the whole on the Indian region Conditions continue feebly unsettled in Kasmir and North-West Himalayas. Weather is fine generally in all other parts of the country. The temperature was in large excess in Gujarat and the Adjacent districts. The maximum recorded at Surat yesterday was 110 degress.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY, THE 26TH OF MARCH.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has been almost steady or has changed only slightly over nearly the whole country.

Calms and variable breezes prevail. The force has been moderate to light.

The maximum temperature is from 6° to 10° in excess of normal in Kathiawar, Rajputana and at Deesa, Ahmedabad and Bhuj, and the minimum 10° at Deesa. The maximum temperature varied from 109° at Ahmedabad to 84° at Lahore, and the minimum from 64° at Cawnpore to 80° at Goa.

The sky is overcast at Lahore.

Rain in light showers has fallen at Jacobabad and Belgaum.

Weather is generally fine and settled over the whole country.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. E. F. NICHOLSON, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Camp, Santa Cruz, 27th March, 1902.

1. Detail:—
Captain of the Day—Captain Wilkinson.
Subaltern of the Day—Lieut S E Greaves.
Battalion Orderly Sergt of the Day—Sergt Gordon.
Battalion Orderly Corporal of the Day—Corpl Simmons.

2. Train service—The Railway authorities having notified that they are unable to reserve accommodation for the Corps by the Train leaving Santa Cruz at 9-27 a.m. (Bombay time), Members of the Corps must not travel by this train. Reserved accommodation has been arranged for the 9-38 a.m. (Bombay time which reaches Grant Road at 10 a.m. and Church Gate at 10-12. The accommodation reserved for the Corps will be found in rear of the Up train and in front of the Down train.

3. Inspection—Battalion Order No 5 of the 25th instant is cancelled and the following substituted.

The annual Inspection of the Corps will take place on Saturday next the 29th instant at Santa Cruz, at 5 p.m.

The attention of Members of the Corps is drawn to train service arrangements given in para (6).

(1) Every Member who is not on leave is required by the Volunteer Regulations to be present or to furnish a medical certificate. Leave will only be granted for good cause shown.

(2) Members are particularly requested to have their Uniforms, Rifles and Accoutrements thoroughly cleaned for the Inspection.

(3) The Commanding Officer desires to remind members that the ceing a Public Holiday, members should find no difficulty in attending the Parade.

(4) Regulation Boots must be worn on this parade.

(5) As the Arms, &c, will be taken over by Headquarters Staff, after parade, Members are requested to bring their Jags, and Sight Protectors in their Pouches to this parade.

(6) Trains leave Church Gate Station at 3-5 and 3-45 p.m. (by special arrangements this train runs to Santa Cruz) Bombay, time.

The Railway authorities having reserved accommodation on the 3-5 and 3-45 Down, and 3-50 Up trains. Volunteers are requested to travel by these trains only if possible. Dinner will be provided at the Camp about 7-30 p.m. (Bombay Time) for Members of A, B, C, D, E, F and G Companies who attend the parade, provided that they notify their intention to stop to dinner to the Officer Commanding their Company.

4. Leave of absence has been granted to the undermentioned Volunteers, viz., No 2226 Vol C W Macdiment and No 2240 Vol F Peacock, B Coy, from 28th to 31st March 1902.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Major
Adjutant, B. V. R

THE replies of the Local Governments and High Courts regarding the revision and consolidation of the Code of Civil Procedure have to reach the Government of India by the end of July.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES

THE CHARGE for ANNOUNCEMENTS of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

REID—WILLIAMSON—March 26, at the Church of Scotland, Bombay, by the Rev J Henderson William, eldest son of William Reid, Bombay Dyeworks, to Georgina Richardson (Kne), youngest daughter of the late Robert Williamson, Merchant, Glasgow, and Mrs Williamson, Wellswood, Gourock, N B.

DEATH.

PRESSICK—March 26, at Middle Colaba, Bombay, Jessie Millicent (Milly), aged 29 years. Deeply regretted. The funeral will leave one house at 4 p.m., this day (Thursday) and will arrive at Sewree at 5 p.m.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

HATTERSLEY—March 22, at Marrikuppam, Kolar Gold Fields, the wife of Sub-Conductor J Hattersley, Ordnance Department (retired), of a son.

MARRIAGES.

GILL—BURNERS—March 14, at St Paul's Church, Dehra-gark, by the Rev T H Millet, Wallace Newton Gill, eldest son of Wallace Gill, Esq, Knaresborough, Yorkshire, to Marguerite Isabelle, daughter of the late William Burners, Esq, Edinburgh.

MARSHALL—KINNEY—March 22, at St Andrew's Church, Calcutta, by the Rev J H Horton McNeill, B D, David Edwin Marshall, to Lilias Mary, youngest daughter of T Kinney.

DEATH.

BION—March 20, at Monghyr, Leah, widow of the late Rev Rapricht Bion, of the Baptist Mission, Dacca and Monghyr aged 87 years.

HOT WEATHER COMFORTS.

	Rs. a
CHIRETTONES Cools the Blood and prevents Boils.	1 0
COCA WINE Prevents fatigue.	2 8
PAPARADINE For indigest on.	2 0
CHICKEN WINE Will sustain when food is distasteful.	3 0
EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA IODISED A great Blood Purifyer.	2 4
SUMMER SALINE Ccolin; and refreshing.	1 4
SYRUP OF INDIAN FIGS A mild and pleasant laxative.	0 12
VIOLET POWDER Keeps the skin cool and velvety.	0 10
EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE The Finest Hair Dressing Extant.	1 8

KEMP & Co., Ld.,

CHEMISTS, &c. BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 59m. Sun sets, 6h. 12m. High water 0-48m., 1-20a. Low water, 6-46m., 7-3a.

Oriental Life Assurance Company, Oriental Buildings, 2-30 and 3 p.m.

J. N. Petit Institute, annual meeting, Hornby Road, 5 p.m.

Y. W. C. A. Hall, the Williams' Shakespearian Recitals, 9 p.m.

Polo—There will be a game at 5 p. m. this day.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Seychelles "via Aden" will be closed at the General Post Office at the same time as the English Mail on Saturday the 29th Instant.

FATAL FALL.—Urjoon Kaloo, a Hindoo boy aged twelve, while playing on the verandah of the second floor of his parents' house in Curry Road on Tuesday last, accidentally fell over the railing on to the ground below, a distance of about twenty-five feet. The boy sustained serious injury to the head and was removed in an unconscious state to the J. J. Hospital where, on admission, he was pronounced to be dead.

DISHONEST BROTHER-IN-LAW.—Mr. Karsandas Chabildas, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday case in which Ganpatrao Ramkrishna charged his beard the brother-in-law, Shrirang Hariscandra with theft of certain ornaments all valued at about Rs. 700. Some of the property was traced to a Marwadi Johermull Sambhumull, Mr. Ardeshir Nusserwanji, pleader, appeared for the complainant, while Mr. Kotewal, pleader, defended the accused. Mr. D'Souza, pleader, appeared on behalf of the Marwadi Johermull Sambhumull to watch the case. Laxmibai, the wife of the complainant, gave evidence that she did not give a loan of her ornaments to the accused, her brother. The Magistrate sent the accused to jail for three months' hard labour. The ornaments which were recovered from the Marwadi were ordered to be returned to the complainant.

ACCIDENTS IN BOMBAY.—Hargovind Dhurmadhur, aged thirty-five, employed in the Government Dockyard, while at work in the boiler-maker's shop in the Dockyard, on Tuesday, the head of a hammer which was being used by another workman, suddenly flew off and struck him on the head. He was removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital.—Limbaji Gainoo, a Hindu, aged thirty-five, was on Tuesday evening, walking along Mayo Road, when he was accidentally knocked down by a victoria and sustained a fracture of the right leg. The victoria drove off immediately after the accident. The injured man was conveyed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital.—Mersey Jeeva, aged thirty, residing in Vincent Road and employed as a cart driver in the Municipality was driving his cart on Tuesday, when he accidentally fell off the seat and one of the wheels passed over his right thigh fracturing it. He is now being treated at the J. J. Hospital.

ROBBING HIS MASTER.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Barker, charged one Mohan Chotoo, a Hindu, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, with theft as a servant of currency notes and cash of the collective value of Rs. 260, the property of his master Hukumchund Dongersey. The accused was in the employ of the complainant in his shop at Nishanpada. On the 21st instant complainant went out leaving the shop in charge of the accused. When he returned about an hour after, he found the accused had disappeared, and on examining the cupboard discovered the money stolen. He made a report to the Police, who traced the accused to Bhownaggur, when he was arrested and brought down to Bombay. The accused denied the charge and stated that he left the shop because complainant's nephew abused him. The Magistrate convicted him and sentenced him to five months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE CITY OF BOMBAY MANUFACTURING COMPANY LIMITED.—The 19th ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held yesterday afternoon, at the Company's registered office No. 9, Hornby Road. Mr. Cursetjee Manecherjee Sanjee occupied the chair. The directors' report and the statements of accounts made up to 31st December 1901 were adopted. The report showed that the company had made a net profit of Rs. 70 029-12-6 during the year. The statements of accounts showed that the agents would receive commission at only one pie per pound on the yarn manufactured and sold during the year. A dividend of Rs. 20 per share was declared. Messrs. Dady Nusserwanjee Dady and Dorabjee Curtsetjee Shroff, who retired from the Board by rotation, were re-elected directors. Mr. P. S. Karegat was appointed auditor for the ensuing year. The meeting then ended with the customary compliments to the president.

UNFIT TO BE WHIPPED.—Before Mr. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Hoosein Salk Ali, a Mahomedan aged twenty-two, against whom there was a record of five previous convictions, was charged by Inspector Hayter with stealing a purse containing three pice. The evidence showed that the accused picked the pokeet of one Succaram Bapu, a customs peon, at Mazagon on Monday, and he was arrested by the Police. As the accused was an old offender, having been in jail five times, Magistrate thought a sentence of imprisonment would not have a desired effect on him. He therefore sentenced the prisoner to receive thirty stripes for the present offence, the sentence to be executed by the jail authorities. Subsequently the whipping warrant was returned by the jail unexecuted as the medical officer of the jail was of opinion that the prisoner was not in a fit condition to receive whipping. The magistrate, under the circumstances, altered the sentence to one of a year's rigorous imprisonment.

A SMART CAPTURE.—At the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. Karsandas Chabildas, yesterday Police Inspector Jones charged one Hema Hirajt, a labourer working at Messrs. R. S. Talati and Co., with possessing 30 balls of opium weighing 23 lbs. and valued at Rs. 208, which he took away from the Government Warehouse at Marine Street. Mr. H. Sealy, pleader, appeared for the accused, Mr. George Thomson, an assistant to Mr. J. W. Hind, Superintendent of the Government Warehouse, saw the accused on Tuesday at about noon run past him with a bundle. He followed the accused to the test room of Messrs. R. S. Talati and Co., where he found him concealing the bundle in a box. Upon examining the box he found 30 balls of opium in it. Mr. Thomson then reported the matter to Mr. Hind. Mr. Hind gave the accused into custody. The accused pleaded guilty. The Magistrate fined him Rs. 100, in default sentenced him to 3 months' rigorous imprisonment. The fine if recovered was ordered to be paid to Mr. Thomson as a reward. The property was ordered to be sent to the collector for disposal.

AHMEDABAD NOTES.

OUR Ahmedabad correspondent, writing on March 25, says:—On Tuesday last, Mr. F. G. Pratt, the Collector, invited a meeting of the leading inhabitants, in order to take proper steps for the prevention of plague in the city. There were present the members of the local municipality, the assistant surgeons and the medical practitioners, the plague volunteers and the Shettias of the city. Mr. Pratt said that a few cases of plague had taken place in the city and therefore, it was necessary to adopt strict measures to check it in the very beginning. Colonel Anderson, the Civil Surgeon, advised the volunteers and the medical men to find out the concealed cases of plague and to treat them in the best way possible. The Collector observed that it was not the intention of the authorities to harass the people in any way and the plague-striken patients would be allowed to remain in their own houses, provided that they were segregated and properly taken care of. The Civil Surgeon mentioned four indigenous cases of plague, but Dr. Joseph Benjamin and other practitioners replied that no case of plague, having occurred in the city, had come under their treatment. The Municipal servants and the police officers were also warned to inform the authorities, whenever plague cases were detected by them.

During the last week no fresh cases of plague had been discovered either at the railway station or in the city, but of six persons, that were lying in the plague hospital, two died and the rest are being treated in the segregation camp.

The Municipal Office returns give the following results of the mortality of the week, ending Thursday last: Fever 188, respiratory diseases 30, plague 2, dysentery 25, and other causes 30. These figures being the total to 275, as against 277 of the previous week.

The members, of the medical profession of the city met yesterday evening in the Hemabhai Hall, under the presidency of Colonel Anderson, I.M.S., F.R.C.S., in order to form a society, which will be hereafter called "The Ahmedabad Medical Society," to discuss important medical questions of the day. The following office bearers were appointed, Colonel Anderson, president; Dr. Behramji Hormu-ji Nanavaty, F. R. C. S. vice-president; and Drs. Joseph Benjamin and Jesangbhai U. Modi, L.M. and S., Secretaries.

Messrs. Pherozshaw M. Mehta Dinshaw E. Watcha and Chimanlal H. Setalvad arrived here, this morning, by the mail train, to make arrangements for the holding of the National Congress this year. The open space outside the Delhi Gate has been selected for the erection of a large "mandap," which will contain not less than one thousand persons. The same site has been chosen for the holding of the "Industrial Exhibition" here. A Committee of management has been appointed, which consists of forty-two members, of various nationalities and prominent professions.

During the last week, the adjourned special general meetings of the local Council were held in the Ripon Hall, on Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Rao Bahadhur Himatlal Dalrajram presiding.

On Monday last, special rules were framed for widening the streets of the "pols" of the city and in cases, when new buildings were erected, it was resolved, to keep open spaces between them. It was also agreed to build new chawls, for the poor people, when the funds of the Municipality permit the building of such residences. The "Road Line Committee" was authorised to select spots to be kept open hereafter, and to mark them for the same purpose.

On the motion of Mr. Keshowlal Motilal, it was resolved that the sum of Rs. 48,500 sanctioned by the Government, for establishment charges of the Executive Engineer, who, over and above his own duty, is authorised to supervise the drainage works be given over to the Managing Committee of the Municipality, who will, from time to time, supply the necessary funds to the Executive Engineer, during the progress of the drainage works.

On Friday last, Lowji Wadia moved that as the sum of Rs. 48,500 allowed by the Government for establishment charges would fall very heavily upon the Municipality, Government be requested to reconsider the question, and allow the Municipality to do the work departmentally.—This proposition was finally agreed to by the Council.

BOMBAY RACES.

FOURTEENTH EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, 29TH MARCH.

HANDICAPS.

The Flying Stakes—5 furlongs—Beadsman 10-12, Dumbell 9-7, Amaroea 8-9, Ayrdale 8-3, Corobore 8-0, Dart 7-10, Ke tle drum 7-5, Hero's Luck 6-12 and Nancy Till 6-7. Top weight not accepting weights to be raised 10lbs.

The Drawing Room Stakes—1 1-2 Miles— Rel ase 9-8, Hyderi 9-3, La Bailiff 9-0, Muswood 8-11, Roman 7-0 and Narunjee 6-0. Top weight not accepting weight to be raised 10lbs.

The Farewell stakes—7 furlongs—Chancelor 9 3, Gallant 8-12, Shaloopo 8-11, Panala II 8-8, Tirah 8-7 and Special 8-5.

The Goopbye Stakes—5 furlongs—Greyleg 10-9, Sweet William 8-8, Silver Fox 9-2 Bin Rusheed 8-11, Nonpariel 8-, Shah 8-6, Firdosi 7-13, Hermit 7-11, Baaresh 7-1 and Jeddah 7-8. Top weight not accepting weights to be raised 10lbs.

EXTRA RACE.

First Entries closed at 7 p.m. Wednesday 26th March.

The New Pony Selling Race—Distance 1-2 Mile

Mr Ebrahim Bin Rashid's b a h Settler 13 1 1-2 Rs 600
Mr Ibrahim Bin Rashid's b a h Young Talesear 13 2 1-2 Rs 800
Mr Ibrahim Bin Rashid's b a h Malabar 13 3 Rs 600
Mr Artin A Issayes's b a h Shelter 13 2 1-4 Rs 1,000
Messrs A M Ameer, Ebrahim Amer and Cowasjee Burjorji's g a h Jamanc 13 3 1-2 Rs 800
Mr A Dulla Fowzan's g a h Acute 13 3 1-4 Rs 600
Mr Mahomed Shamlan's g a h Sulbokah 13 3 3-4 Rs 600
Mr Moostapha bin Talib's b a h Catch, Me 13 3 1-2 Rs 800
Mr Jeroma bin Talib's g a h Nabuss 13 3 3-4 Rs 800
Mr Mahomed Shamlan's g a h Silver Cup 13 1 1-2 Rs 1100
Mr Jame's b a h Rochester 13 3 -2 Rs 600
Mr Farmer's c h a h Belmont, 14 Rs 700
Mr H Jamsetji's b a h Turic 13 2 1-2 Rs 600
Messrs Pestonji Framji and Jusuff Peermahomed's b a h Ameer 14 0 Rs 800

2nd Entry closes at 7 p.m. Thursday 27th March.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths (from all causes.
A Upper Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	9	7	10
B Mandvi, Chakla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	20	16	49
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Panaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	18	20	49
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi	22	16	24
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, Sadi Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	61	24	60
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	19	8	17
G Mahim and Worlee	27	22	38
Water Division		0	1
Non-resident and unknown	0	0	
Hospitals	0	21	35
Total	176	134	283
Total plague deaths to date	103,729	91,912	
Same date last year	129	101	246

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Russell presided at a sitting of the court yesterday.

RE-S. L. LOPEZ.

Mr. Rustom Wadia on behalf of the insolvent, applied for leave to serve notices. His lordship granted the application.

RE-RAGHOWJEE NANJEE.

Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, for the insolvent, applied for an interim order. The application was not opposed, and was granted.

THE following hints in a private letter from an Anglo-Indian residing at Nelson, New Zealand, may interest those whom they concern: There are but few eligible young men in the upper grades of society and there are fine handsome girls here galore who have, I fear, but a poor chance of getting husbands in their own rank in life. And an Indian officer on the look out for a wife could not do better than come here if he does not require money. I wonder Tommy Atkins does not come here when his time is up. He would get lots of work and good wages as either a mechanic or a farm hand. Carpenters get from 8 to 10s. a day, and farm hands about £1 a week and their keep. Men with families can have their children educated free at the State schools, where an excellent education is given, with a chance of a scholarship at either of the Colleges giving board and education free for three years.

A SULTAN AT THE CORONATION.

I see it announced in the press that the Sultan of Lahej is expected to be one of the many distinguished guests at the Coronation. His figure is a very familiar one to people who have visited Aden or been quartered there, writes a correspondent of the "Pall Mall Gazette" as one of the many distractions of that gay station, is to go out a day's march into the wilderness and enjoy the Sultan's sport and hospitality. For their accommodation he has provided a kind of rest-house or dak bungalow. From time to time you may be told, when you apply for permission to go there, that war is raging in Lahej, and that you will be more prudent to stay away; but those who do obtain leave enjoy good sport and make the acquaintance of an attractive mediæval personality. The Sultan is very friendly to Great Britain, whose suzerainty he acknowledges, and he has done us good service by keeping the various restless tribes of his neighbourhood in some sort of order. He has a great sense of his own dignity, and is of a somewhat peppery temperament.

I remember once when I was staying at an hotel in Aden, seeing him come in with a large cavalcade of warriors, wearing gorgeous raiment and exhibiting swords and staves, on his way to pay his respects to the General. Just as his procession reached my hotel, a loud, impertinent voice resounded from within, repeating over and over again the word "Abaos!" which in Somali is the rudest expression in that very rich vocabulary. The voice had scarcely been heard before the Sultan leaped from his gaily caparisoned white Arab drew his sword, and rushed into the hotel. "I intend to kill the person who has insulted me!" he exclaimed, it shall never be said that any one who used that word to me has been suffered to live."

He was somewhat dismayed, however, to find that his insulter was only my landlord's parrot, which had evidently been keeping rather bad company, if one may judge by the character of its language. I thought the Sultan would now have had the good sense to withdraw and say no more about the incident, but unfortunately he noticed some Greeks and Italians making merry at his expense, and he reflected that he had gone too far to give up the idea of vindicating his dignity so he declared he did not care who or what was the culprit, and the parrot must die. He was for tearing it out of its cage and beheading it with his sword, but the landlord, who is a very good fellow and possessed of plenty of tact, pleaded in flowery Oriental language for compassion, urging that a great Sovereign could not condescend to an altercation with a poor bird which was ignorant of the meaning of its words. He implored the Sultan to accept the apologies of the birds's master and in the end, after a great deal of difficulty, the matter was settled, and the Sultan returned to his horse. But he was scarcely out of hearing before the penetrating cry resounded once more, "Abaos! Abaos! Abaos!"

"WHAT IS YOUR POISON?"

THE drug habit is gaining ground in all classes of society. Each has its favourite brand of poison. The professional man chooses morphia, the soldier strychnia and atropine, the actor uses cocaine, and women prefer chloral and bromides. Many a promising career has been ruined by drug-taking, for when this fatal habit is contracted it is the intellectual and highly strung individual who falls an easy victim. The inhalling of ether is not so general here as on the Continent, but there was a case in London a short time ago; a distinguished military man became addicted to this form of intoxication. He would purchase an ounce of ether from a chemist, enter a cab, pour the liquid on a handkerchief and inhale it until he was stupefied. After the effect of this had passed off he would drive to another shop and repeat the dose. That man is now in a lunatic asylum. In the Fen districts around Lincoln and Cambridge many villagers regularly buy their weekly supplies of opium and laudanum. This is almost necessary for them as food.

It is difficult to regulate the sale of narcotic poisons, and impossible to prohibit it, as a particular drug may be required for quite a legitimate purpose. Before supplying a scheduled poison such as atropine, a chemist must obtain the signature and address of the purchaser. It is unadvisable to particularize the many poisons that are unscheduled and can be obtained without this formality. Then, again, patent medicines containing morphia and strychnia can be bought from any drug store. A doctor's prescription, whatever its constituents is, as a rule, prepared and handed over without question, but let us say that this medicine contains twelve maximum doses of morphia the patient is directed to take but one dose daily, he returns home, and swallows at once the whole contents of the bottle. May be, the chemist is censured by the jury at the inquest. It would be an reasonable to blame a publican for supplying a gallon of whisky to a man who died soon after of alcoholic poisoning.

Present methods of curing the drug habit are seldom effectual; frequently another poison is administered to counteract the effect of that already taken. Morphia, for example, may be given to a cocaine maniac, which often results in the patient becoming a slave to the new drug. The only cure that offers much chance of success is a complete change of diet, climate, and associations.

But unfortunately this is not always practicable.

AN IRISH ROMANCE.

CONSTANCY AT EACH SIDE OF THE ATLANTIC.

SOME years ago, the son of a Dublin banker while at college made the acquaintance of a young lady. The pair plighted their troth in solemn form. The banker died suddenly, and—so the story runs—in monetary difficulties. The student determined that he would never marry until all his father's obligations were honourably discharged. The young man, as in duty bound, offered the maiden release from her promise to him. She refused to break her pledge. He emigrated to America, and after many years' toil a few months ago succeeded in clearing off the last of the obligations in his father's name. He did not write to the lady—now grown older than she was—but last week she received a laconic cablegram "All debts paid—I am coming." The reply was: "I am waiting." He had been kept informed by friends that she was still alive. The marriage is to take place shortly.

52,617 BOER PRISONERS.

THE following figures, the "Daily Mail" says, represent fairly accurately the number of Boer prisoners, including those in the concentration camps who have voluntarily surrendered:

St. Helena	5,606
Bermuda	4,552
Ceylon	4,535
India	5,077
South Africa (not in the camps)	7,709
In various localities	79
Captured since February 23 (approximately)	1,000
Males (only) in the concentration camps	18,949
	47,617

Over and above these figures there are about 5,000 men in their own homes and on their own farms on parole, thus raising the grand total of Boers and Boer sympathisers in British hands to 52,

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SOUND and GENUINE LIGHT WINE.

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MENDELSSOHN, writing from Germany—
"The difference between your instruments and those which are manufactured here is so great! It is like hearing a full Orchestra near a small Piano."
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LISZT—
"Those fine ERARD Pianos that Marlborough Street makes so well."
Sir JULIUS BENEDICT—
"It would be impossible to improve the touch, and never have I heard richness and mellowness so admirably combined as in the last WORK of ART of 18 Great Marlborough Street."
M. PADEREWSKI—
"I play only on an ERARD whenever obtainable."
Mdlle CHAMINADE—
"I have cherished your Pianos since I first began to play."

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Y. W. C. A. HALL. Y. W. C. A.

TO-NIGHT! "THE TEMPEST"
TO-NIGHT! "THE TEMPEST"
TO-NIGHT! "THE TEMPEST"

Nine o'clock p. m. precisely.

PATRONS to the Subscription Series of Recitals of SHAKESPEARE'S PLAYS BY MR. & MRS. HANNIBAL A. WILLIAMS, are reminded that MR. WILLIAMS Will interpret Shakespeare's Fanciful Comedy "THE TEMPEST," In Five Acts THIS EVENING, at Nine o'clock.

TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 1ST, MRS. WILLIAMS in "THE WINTER'S TALE"

Dramatis Personae—"THE TEMPEST"

Alonso ..... King of Naples
Sebastian ..... his rother
Prospero ..... the rightful Duke of Milan
Antonio ..... his brother, the usurping Duke of Milan
Ferdinand ..... son of King o' Naples
Gonzalo ..... an honest old Counsel or
Adrian, Francesco } Lords
Caliban ..... a savage and deformed Slave
Trinculo ..... a Jester
Stephano ..... a drunken Butler
Master of a Ship ... Boatswain
Mariners .....
Miranda ..... daughter to Prospero
Ariel ..... an airy Spiri
Iris, Ceres, Juno, Nymphs, Reapers } Spirits

Other Spirits attending on Prospero
SCENE: A Ship near Shore; afterwards an island.
Box Plan at SEYMOUR DOVE & Co.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication on our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, MARCH 26, 1902.

IMPRESSMENT FOR TRANSPORT IN INDIA.

MR. S. S. THORBURN, writing in the new number of "Blackwood," remarks that the story of impressment in India is worth telling, because it has never been told before That it has never been told is not Mr. Thorburn's fault. Many people will remember that he tried to tell it, four years ago at Simla, when the lessons of the Tirah campaign were being discussed, and that he got into hot water for his pains. Mr. Thorburn was Financial Commissioner of the Punjab at the time, and withal a man of influence, therefore, sentiments such as those to which he gave expression were particularly unwelcome to his colleagues, who did not wish to draw any lessons from the campaign, except such as were pleasant. Yet, Mr. Thorburn, in a memorable passage, told the Simla notabilities, both civil and military, who were gathered together to hear Colonel Hutchinson read a paper, that that officer had only told them a few of the many lessons of Tirah. For instance, he said nothing of the policy, strategy, or organisation; nothing of the long starvation of civil administrations owing to the constant outpouring of treasure on never-ending frontier wars; nothing of the wholesale impressment of men and animals in the Punjab which each war forces on Government, impressment as practised in the Punjab, without discrimination, system, or organisation, and which entailed on the unfortunate population tenfold more suffering than was necessary. The Deputy Commissioner in the Punjab the previous year, he told his hearers, impressed 150,000 animals and 25,000 owners, but not more than 20 per cent. of these went to the front. But such subjects as these were outside the scope of discussion, as Mr. Thorburn admitted, and he left this topic only to deal other similar pointed thrusts at the weak points of official armour. From that day to this, Mr. Thorburn has maintained silence. But now that he has leisure and much more latitude than he could hope for while remaining in Government service, we may expect to find him utilising the knowledge acquired out here to the advantage of those who wish to study Indian subjects at home. But when Mr. Thorburn remarks that if the story of impressment in India be told, it may help to the ending of practices which are oppressive, unnecessary and, in the Punjab at least, illegal, he is guilty or appears to be guilty of a statement which is not altogether candid. It may be, however, that his article has been lying for a long time in the hands of his publisher, and was written before the legislation, now pending in the Punjab Legislative Council—the Military Transport Bill, dealing expressly with the subject of which he writes—was introduced.

Be that as it may, there can be little doubt that for hundreds of years past, the practice of impressment has prevailed, and as Mr. Thorburn stated at the Simla meeting, it is a fact that the military demands at the time of the Tirah expedition were for a hundred and fifty thousand animals and thirty-five thousand attendants. Practically for three months, he tells us, the civil administration of the Punjab stood still, whilst every available official was employed on collection duty. In all about 30,000 animals were obtained "voluntarily," and 110,000 by impressment, each class with its complement of attendants. These numbers did not represent a moiety of the mass actually seized in the villages, and either released there through favour or bribery, or driven to the preliminary weeding stations, at which honest and dishonest influences brought about further large discharges. Naturally, he says, the mistakes made and hardships inflicted were legion. They were mistakes which should have been profited by at home in regard to remounts. A large percentage of the inspecting and passing staff were young military officers, the sum of whose knowledge of camels and bullocks was derived from visits during boyhood to the Zoological Gardens in Regent's Park. In selecting and rejecting transport, their only guides were said to have been hastily devised standardisations tardily issued from the office of the Commissary General, who, with most of his assistants had therefore been rather desk-bound clerks than field-workers. "From want of practical knowledge thousands of fit animals were cast, and more thousands of unfit passed and despatched to the front. As an instance, a large collection of short, sturdy Himalayan bullocks regularly employed as salt-carriers, and consequently the best type of pack-bullocks in India, were all rejected at Rawalpindi on the ground that they were slightly under the prescribed height." But this, no matter how true, has little bearing on the subject of impressment and the hardships which accrue from it. It has to do rather with another lesson which has not been wholly lost on Government.

Mr. Thorburn does not overlook the fact that although British sentiment abhors compulsory service in any form throughout Great Britain, horses, carts and billets for troops on the march can be demanded, and that at unremunerative rates. In that respect we are a little better off than our continental neighbours who must not merely find transport, willy-nilly, but men. Mr. Thorburn is forced to admit that with reference to India is, and has been an operative custom everywhere. The practice, he tells us, was legalised by stringent regulation early in the nineteenth century for Bengal and Bombay; and despite the fact that the enactments on the subject are unnecessarily severe, their phraseology antiquated and some of their conditions obsolete, they were nevertheless quietly extended between 1874 and 1877 to the N.-W. Provinces, Central Provinces, Oudh, and Ajmere, and more recently in a modified form to Assam and Burma as well. "It is thus unreasonable and anomalous that the impressment of transport should be legal in all parts of India, in which it is never wanted on a large scale, but illegal in the one province in which it is almost continuously enforced." Whether legalised or not, Mr. Thorburn confesses that it must be enforced whenever mobilisation is ordered, because an army cannot move without transport, and Government cannot afford to maintain the enormous establishment which would be required under any voluntary system. It is not quite clear then what Mr. Thorburn means when he says that the claims of humanity concur with those of military necessity in demanding an early and thorough settlement of this question in accordance with the consensus of opinion of all practical men who have handled it, unless indeed he is unaware that the Punjab Legislative Council has the measure we have referred to already, before it, and that legalised or not, if all Mr. Thorburn tells us is true, it cannot to any extent reduce the hardships which he describes as are inseparable from any involuntary system. However, if he did not know it already, Mr. Thorburn will be glad to learn that the measure before the Punjab Council aims at the legislation and regulation of impressment, and the provision of an organisation in peace time by means of which, when necessity arises, the transport animals can be obtained without undue harassment of the people. Further, it seeks to provide a firm and equitable basis for the impressment system, and it is believed that it will alleviate some of the hardships from which the people have suffered in the past. So that it is clear Mr. Thorburn's first attempt to educate the people of England as to the needs of India and her subjects is unquestionably belated however well intentioned it may have been.

THE DAKHANI BRAHMINS. How tenaciously the various divisions of the native communities preserve their distinctive customs is revealed by the latest volume of the "Bombay Gazetteer" which deals with Gujarat. The writer of the volume gives in great detail the variations in habits and manners among the numerous castes and sub-castes comprised in the population of the province. The Dhakani Brahmans, who entered Gujarat in the eighteenth during the time of the Mahratta supremacy, in some respects still retain a social superiority over the Gujarati Brahmans. For instance though they will drink from the hands of a Gujarati Brahman they will eat no food prepared by him unless it is cooked in milk. The Gujarati Brahmans are not so scrupulous, for with some exceptions they will eat food prepared by a Dakhani Brahman. In Baroda the Mahratta Brahmans are a numerous and wealthy community, and there are numbers of them in most of the larger towns of Gujarat and in many villages throughout Baroda territory where they follow the occupation of accountants and clerks. The majority of them, descendants of the early emigrants, have ceased to look to Maharashtra, but some still regard the ancestral villages in the Konkan or Deccan as their home. In language and customs however these people have retained all the associations with their country of origin. In their homes they speak Marathi, though out of doors they may speak Gujarati, or a mixture of Marathi, Gujarati and Hindustani. On occasions of festive gatherings their observances differ from those of the Gujarat Brahmans. The Maratha, too, differs from his Gujarati brother in his fondness for spiced and pungent food, while the latter contents himself with sugar and clarified butter by way of relish. In matters of dress the greater distinction is seen in the costume of the women of the two classes. While the Gujarati Brahman women wear the open backed bodice or "kanchali," the Maratha women wear a bodice covering both back and bosom. In the absence of the petticoat worn by the Gujarat women the upper robe of the Maratha women is twice as full as the Gujarat robe. There are also distinctions in the manner of wearing the robe, one of which is seen in the disposal of its outer end. The Dakhanis pass this round the left side and let it fall over the right shoulder while on the contrary the Gujaratis bring the end of the robe round the right side and let it fall over the left shoulder. In the way in which the jewels are worn, too, each may be distinguished. Maratha women adorn both arms alike, while the Gujaratis wear jewels only on the uncovered arm, and in the case of the Dakhani the ornaments are usually more costly than are those of the Gujarati. While the religion of the Gujarat and Dakhani Brahmans is the same, the latter are much the more rigid in the observance of ceremonial and religious rules. On social occasions when presents are necessary the gifts among the Marathas take the form of articles of apparel, presents of money being rarely given, while charitable gifts made on the occasion of wedding, funeral and other ceremonies are much more liberal than among the Gujaratis. One interesting custom which must have had its origin in sanitary laws has reference to epidemic disease. It is noted that if a child sickens with small pox or measles the child and its mother keep to the house for twenty-one days. The child is not bathed during that time, but the mother bathes as usual though she leaves her hair uncombed. She is careful not to touch any one who is not of her caste. On the twenty first day when it is to be supposed the illness has passed the critical stage, the child is bathed, dressed in new clothes, and with music accompanied by a party of friends is taken by the mother to the goddess Shitla Mata. On their return a dinner is given, to five, seven or more married. Although the compiler of the volume does not say, so it is to be presumed that these proceedings are by way of thanks-giving for the child's convalescence. As a class the Dakhani Brahmans are well to do and follow a variety of callings in which skill and intelligence are required.

THE COUNTESS OF DUFFERIN'S FUND. THE seventeenth annual report of the Central Committee of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund, for the year 1901, is published, and points to a flourishing state of affairs. Among other things the past year has seen the successful establishment of the Victoria Memorial Scholarships Fund for training Indian midwives, for which close on six and-a-half lakhs of rupees has been raised by Lady Curzon. Her Excellency, it is stated, will publish a special report on this subject when the careful study which is now being made throughout India as to the best methods of training "dais" has reached a more mature stage, and when definite plans of action adapted to various localities have been decided on. A marked improvement is reported in the financial condition of the Association, and one of the main features of the year is the encouraging progress which has been made in this direction in Bombay, a result largely due to the personal interest taken in the affairs of the Association by Lady Northcote. Good progress is also reported by the Madras and North-West Provinces branches, which, through the exertions of Lady Ampthill and Sir Antony MacDonnell, it is pleasing to reflect, have been raised to a decidedly satisfactory condition. Turning to the work done during the year, the number of patients treated in various female hospitals and institutions shows a satisfactory increase in spite of decreases caused by plague and famine in several quarters. The report contains complete statistics and details of the operations of the fund during the year, and it also includes the full accounts sent to it of the work accomplished in the United Kingdom, Baluchistan and the Native States. Those who are interested in the details of relief which has been afforded in the North-West Provinces, the Punjab, Bombay, Madras, Bengal, Berar, the Central Provinces, and Burma, can obtain the Provincial reports through the respective Honorary Secretaries of those branches. The aims and objects of the Fund are too well known to need recapitulation in full. In a word, the main object, we would remind our readers, is the amelioration of the condition of the women and children of India by affording them medical relief. The chief feature of the Bombay report is the ample evidence of the interest which is being taken in the training of "dais." A number of new local committees have been formed, at Ahmednagar, Broach, Thana, and Poona experiments have already been started. The Fund has to work against adverse circumstances, and one of the main drawbacks is the difficulty which exists in persuading students of a sufficiently high standard of intelligence or education to enter on a medical career.

*** To-MORROW being Good Friday, our offices will be closed. There will be no issue of the "Bombay Gazette" on Saturday morning, but the "Overland Mail" and "Weekly Budget" as well as the "Price Current and Market Report" will be published as usual on Saturday morning for despatch by the homeward mail.

ON the 16th instant the kafila from Kabul to Peshawar was raided near Samar Khel, in the Jellalabad District, and property to the value of 3,000 rupees was taken. The Governor of Jellalabad is making inquiries. The culprits are supposed to belong to the Sangu Khel Shinwaris.

IT is pathetic to find that while the Irish language movement is rapidly spreading the number of Scottish speakers of Gaelic has considerebly disminished. In 1891 the number woo spoke Gaelic only was 43,758, but at the last census they had dwindle to 28,706. There is apparently more urgent necessity for a "Gaelic revival" in Scotland than in Ireland; unless, indeed, the figures only mean that many Gaelic speakers have now added the knowledge of English to their accomplishments.

THE rumour that Mr. Seddon, the premier of New Zealand, had been singled out by Mr. Chamberlain for a Colonial Governorship has evidently circulated without adequate authority. Speaking at Westland, the scene of his early adventures as a gold-digger, and the place in which he served his apprenticeship to public life, Mr. Seddon declared that he had no intention whatever of leaving New Zealand, and that all his old friends might rely on his returning from London after the Coronation.

THE withdrawal of the Lord Mayor and Lord Avebury from the British Advisory Committee of the British Exhibition in St. Petersburg is due to their belief that the time selected is an inappropriate one, St. Petersburg being deserted in the summer by all likely to take an interest in such a project; that the site does not afford the necessary scope or space for a worthy representation of British industries; that the movement lacks the support and countenance of the British community in the Russian capital; and that any failure connected with the Exhibition would be distinctly prejudicial to the future interests of British commerce and industries in Russia.

THE special providence that watches over drunken men seems to extend further than most of us imagined. Apparently, if you want to be thoroughly secure from the dangers of electric shocks, you must be either asleep, of week intellect, or the worse for drink. Now the ordinary man cannot afford to be asleep whenever he is near electricity, and so nothing remains for the sane except the drink. We are sorry to bring forward this strong objection to teetotalism, but science has no prejudices in favour of any party. We can only warn the water-drinkers that, unless they are of week intellect, they had better take to alcohol as a safeguard against the insidious dangers of electric tram and train. We see, however, that Mr. Aspinall, at the Institute of Electrical Engineers mentioned one other remedy as effective as idiocy or drunkenness, the ordinary cure of work: if a man has been working so hard as to be in a perspiration, he may escape from a shock that would otherwise kill him.

"PLANTERS," said Professor von-Lippman, "are already asking themselves whether, at the present low prices of sugar, they ought to work up all their canes. We have, therefore, a certain interest in seeing that the prices in the world's market do not rise too rapidly, because an increase in price would be the most effective assistance for the Colonies. For the future, therefore, we must wish the selling prices to be relatively low, as it will be impossible for the most of the Colonies to withstand such prices. On the other hand, the lowering of prices will have no influence on our export trade; because, thanks to our internal organisation (the Cartel), we are in a position to export without profit. Now, if low prices are maintained for a certain time in the universal market, planters will no longer be able to borrow money, and, having no more credit, they will not develop their production our salvation, therefore, is in the lowering of prices." The above is an extract from a speech delivered on November 30, 1901, at a meeting of the Committee of the Brunswick Sugar Manufacturers, and (says "Britania") is quite consistent with the following which emanated from a similar conference in Germany some years ago:—"These bounties must continue; we cannot do without them at present. We must stamp out the British Colonies. When we have done that we shall be masters of the situation. We shall be able to put up prices and make the British consumer pay for his sugar."

A MONK AND HIS MONASTERY.

A PEN PORTRAIT OF FATHER IGNATIUS.

BY RAYMOND BLATHWAYT.

The summer dawn is just stealing over the Welsh mountains, a faint breeze stirs the rustling leaves, but the birds have not begun to twitter, and within the monastery it is quite dark. A bell, deep and solemn, calls the faithful to prayer, and, peeping from my door, I catch ghostly glimpses of cowled figures gliding through the corridors on their way to chapel, whence comes the booming of the organ and the chanting of the Latin hymns.

It is high noon writes Mr. Raymond Blathwayt in the Daily Express and High Mass, and the splendid alter is a blaze with lights, and in front of it stands the somewhat ascetic figure of the monk Ignatius, who with outstretched arms and vigorous action and powerful appealing voice and eloquence, is telling his auditory, enthralled and enraptured, the story of the Cross. Outside, the pretty monastic buildings, crouching beneath the green mountain side, far away from haunts of men, lie silent beneath the blaze of the summer sun; the tinkling of sheep bells is the only sound that breaks the deep stillness; the breath of mountain heather is borne upon the breeze, and splendid rolling cumuli slowly climb the distant hills.

But the service is over, and the congregation—the few farmers and their wives, the peasants who live beneath the shadow of the monastery—come out from the dark cool church into the glare and blaze of light beyond. And then comes the father himself.

A MEDIÆVAL SCENE.

"Come for a walk," he says to me, and very soon we are high up on the hillside, looking down upon the summer scene spread far below us.

There in the meadow—"the very meadow where our Blessed Lady appeared to us one night," says the father—were the brothers of the monastery, with their habits tucked around them, tossing hay and laughing and playing with some of the children who attend the monastery school. A monk was feeding the cattle; we caught a glimpse of the sisters walking in the convent garden; a poor wayfarer was seeking food and shelter at the monastery gate. A perfect picture of England in the Middle Ages.

"Let us rest a little, said the father, as he cast himself upon the grass, slippery with long drought and great heat.

And then he began to talk, and he is an expert conversationist—well read, up to date with a keen sense of humour, and a many-sided view for each topic under discussion.

His is a vivid, eager personality, singularly magnetic, and persuasive. But it would be quite a mistake to regard Father Ignatius as a mere visionary, a simple-minded anchorite of the hills. On the contrary, he is a man of the world and a gentleman—which means much in this connection. He is widely travelled; has he not preached a mission from New York to the southern most part of Florida, from Boston to San Francisco? He is possessed of any amount of rough common sense, and he is the master of a ready repartee which on countless occasions has turned the laughter of a crowded hall upon some rash controversialist, wise in his own conceit.

A MAN OF EXPERIENCE.

And he is a man, naturally, of wide experiences. Flitting through the gay trifling throng at Hyde Park-corner, or the bustling holiday-makers at Victoria Station, you will see the father—a pale, mediæval figure—passing through the vain show as though unconscious of it; but make no mistake, nothing escapes that keen eye, everything is noted down, and one day it will be hurled at your head in a vehement denunciation of the decadence and frivolity of the times.

He has had many experiences; he has known many men.

Said he to me upon the mountain side: "Do you know who was one of my greatest friends?"

"I haven't the slightest idea," I replied.

"Charles Bradlaugh," was the very unexpected answer. "A brave, fine soul, and you always knew where you were with him. How different from Charles Gore! I could tear him limb from limb. He has drawn more from the faith than any living man. Why, he actually spoke of Adam and Eve as being merely two anthropoid apes."

"He was dealing with the matter scientifically," I ventured to suggest.

"Don't talk to me of your rubbishy science," was the energetic reply. "Science has nothing to do with the Bible. If the Bible told me that the moon was made of green cheese I would believe it."

And this has been the secret both of his power and his weakness, ever since that day forty years ago when "Punch" good naturedly used to caricature the monk Ignatius. He will have nothing of science; he cannot bear the higher criticism. No, when you hear him, as you can every Sunday this month at the Portman Rooms, where he is holding a Lenten mission, you will realise the truth of this.

A MODERN MISSIONER.

Clad in his habit, standing upon a simple platform, or seated at the harmonium and leading the singing of "gospel" hymns with strong, beautiful voice, or praying extempore prayers that delight the hearts of the dissenting ministers, who are always present, or preaching with the fervour and vigour that one associates with the Dominican friars, who for centuries have enthralled their hearers with their power and their eloquence, he never lets your interest flag for a moment. He may not be deep, this Anglican monk, but he is certainly gifted with an original outlook upon life and a picturesque imagination which are all his own.

"And he showed Him the kingdoms of the world in a moment of time."

"Think of it, he carried, how splendid must have been that vision? the kingdoms of the world! Every street in Rome! every street in Athens thronged with the many hued crowd! Every road in Peking! every house in, Corinth! All in flash of dazzling light! I can't explain to you how the Devil did it. But he did it. How do you explain the wonderful stories of the psychic phenomena among the Brahmin priests! Why, they are simply all doing Satan's bidding. Satan is the great energising force which directs the politics, the civilsations, the religions of the world. And then a moment later on he was vehemently attacking the higher criticism. No words can describe his rage, his withering contempt as he spoke of Cheyne, Driver, Fremantle. Then his voice dropped; a wonderful smile overspread his countenance. "But I rejoice to see that Bishop Gore has just declared that he has been converted within the last nine months, and that he now believes in the Bible. It is the most wonderful, the grandest thing I have ever heard.

"Converted—within—the—last—nine—months," he slowly and ecstatically repeated.

"Oh! you blessed people, you blessed Christians, keep to the faith! Have nothing to do with the higher criticism. Pray to be delivered from it. That is the prayer that will be answered, God doesn't answer every prayer, you know, and a good job He doesn't. What a pickle we should be in if He did!"

HER Excellency lady Curzon with her two daughters, has returned to Calcutta from Darjeeling.

THE Nauroz appears to have passed quietly in Afghanistan so far as can be learned from trans-frontier reports.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti Valley Railway for the week ending 8th February 1902 amounted to Rs. 33,665; being an increase on corresponding week of last year of Rs. 17,633; and the total earnings from 1st January to 8th February 1902 were Rs. 1,50,168 amounting to an increase on corresponding period of last year of Rs. 71,858.

THE following Native Chiefs will attend the Coronation in London:—The Maharajas of Gwalior, Kolhapore, Jeypore, and Idar, and the Nawab of Bhawalpore. The Phulkian States of the Punjab will not be represented, as the Raja of Natha, who was among the Chiefs originally selected by the Viceroy, is unable to make the journey to England on account of ill health. The Maharaja of Cooch Behar, as stated some time ago, will attend the Coronation as A.-D.-C. to the King-Emperor. Captain Condon, I. M. S., is the second medical officer selected to accompany the Indian Contingent taking part in the ceremony.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

THE BOER MISSION.

MORE HELP FROM CANADA.

DUTCH PRAYERS FOR PEACE.

IMPORTANT CAPTURE BY THE BRITISH.

LONDON, MARCH 25.

Schalk Burger and his companions were accompanied to Kroonstad by Lord Kitchener's Aide-de-Camp and six staff officers.

MARCH 26.

Canada has offered another contingent of 2,000 men for South Africa.

It is announced in the Dutch churches at Pretoria that at the request of the Boer delegates, next Saturday will be observed as a day of prayer for peace.

An official despatch states that General Walter Kitchener with Kekewich and other columns without impediments have been driving Delarey and captured so far five guns, 98 prisoners and a quantity of cattle and carts.

THE SPIONKOP DESPATCHES.

MR. BALFOUR AND GENERAL BULLER.

A BITTER CONTROVERSY.

An acrimonious correspondence has been published between Mr. Balfour and Sir Redvers Buller. Mr. Balfour contending and Sir R. Buller denying, that he (Buller) was in chief command at Spionkop.

Mr. Balfour protests against General Buller's insinuations that the despatches were manipulated, and declares that the omissions made by Lord Roberts in the Natal despatches were solely for the purpose of sparing General Buller's feelings and maintaining his reputation.

RIGOROUS MEASURES IN RUSSIA.

BANISHMENT OF STUDENTS.

LONDON, MAR. 26.

It is officially announced at Saint Petersburg that 95 students and others at Moscow, have been banished to Siberia, 567 sent to Archangel and three to six months' imprisonment, for political demonstrations and starting a movement for a society of the working classes to overthrow institutions.

THE CHAMBERLAIN-DILLON INCIDENT.

MOTION TO CENSURE THE SPEAKER.

Mr. John Redmond has given notice of a motion equivalent to a censure on the Speaker for failing to insist on Mr. Chamberlain withdrawing the expression about traitors which evoked Mr. Dillon's outbreak in the Commons.

LAUNCH OF A BATTLESHIP.

SAD ACCIDENT.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, to-day, were present at the launch of the battleship Prince of Wales 15,000 horse power. One of the gunners while firing the salute on the occasion had both his arms blown off.

[H. M. S. Prince of Wales is a sister ship to the Queen, provided for in the estimates of 1900-01. She was laid down at Chatham on March 20 last year. She is built of steel, with twin screws and two barbettes. Length 400 feet, beam 75 feet, draught 26 feet 9. Displacement 18,000 tons; engines 15,000 I. H. P.; built by the Greenock Foundry Co. Her armament is to include four 1·2 inch Breechloading guns, (50 ton wire) and either 7·5 or 6 inch quickfirers.]

RUSSIA AND PERSIA.

RAILWAYS IN THE SHAH'S DOMINIONS.

Lord Cranborne, replying to a question in the House of Commons, said he understood a Russo-Persian agreement existed for some years whereby the construction of railways in Persia had been deferred. Great Britain was not a party to the same, but had taken steps to secure that railway construction, whenever commenced will be open to British enterprise.

His Lordship also understood that negotiations for a Russian loan to Persia were proceeding, one of the conditions being the concession of a road from Tabreez to Teheran.

NEW IRISH LAND BILL.

Mr. Wyndham introduced the Irish Land Bill in the Commons, for further facilitating tenants purchasing holdings through the Land Commission and extending the action of Congested Districts Boards.

[It was stated in well-informed circles in Dublin, that the Irish Land Bill which Mr. Wyndham would introduce would consist of one clause only, which will provide that when a landlord and tenants shall have agreed on the price at which the landlord is to sell and the tenants to purchase, the function of the Irish Land Commission will be solely confined to an administrative sanction of the sale.]

MR. CECIL RHODES' CONDITION.

LONDON, MARCH 26.

Mr. Cecil Rhodes has been frequently tapped for dropsy. His friends have little hope of his ultimate recovery.

THE FAR EAST.

M. DELCASSE ON THE SITUATION.

M. Delcasse, speaking in the French Chamber, said there were no opposing forces in the Far East, but a concurrence of forces in the direction of the maintenance of the status quo and peace.

TEA DUTY IN AUSTRALIA.

The Australian Government has decided not to recommit the tea duty.

The "Times" Melbourne correspondent says that the strongest protests have been made by all the states against the abolition of the duty, but the prospect of a reversal of the decision was slight.

AFFAIRS IN CHINA.

REBELLION IN HONAN.

CHRISTIAN CONVERTS MASSACRED.

A rebellion has broken out in Honan, where fourteen converts have been murdered.

AMERICA AND CUBA.

The American withdrawal from Cuba is fixed to take place on the 20th May.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE WAKEFIELD ELECTION.

LONDON, MARCH 26.

Mr. Brotherton, the Conservative candidate, has been elected member for Wakefield in the place of Viscount Milton who has succeeded his grand-father Earl FitzWilliam, deceased.

The polling was as follows:—

Brotherton (C).....	2960
Snowden (Labour).....	1979

At the last election Viscount Milton was returned unopposed, having been first elected to represent the constituency in 1895. The present election has been very quickly fought and the Conservative candidate would have been returned unopposed, but for the Independent Labour Party who put forward Mr. Philip Snowden. At the last contested election the Conservative majority was 699. The constituency has been Conservative since 1885.

THE VICTORIA MEMORIAL HALL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 26.

The Building Committee of the Victoria Memorial Hall met at Government House yesterday, and inspected a site immediately to the south of Government House on the maidan which was suggested by the Viceroy as preferable to the one previously proposed, where the Octerlony monument stands.

A memorandum by the Viceroy is now published, showing the advantages of the new site, and it is announced that it has been unanimously approved by the building committee. It is 250 yards to the south of the Lawrence statue, and on the glacis of the fort, and it is here that the Victoria Memorial Hall will now presumably be erected.

ALLEGED MURDERS AT POONA.

POONA, MAR. 26.

Govind Purshotum Bhagvat, who is alleged to have committed murders in the city recently, was placed before Mr. Carvalho, City Magistrate, charged with the above offence. The charge of murder was treated separately in two different cases. The accused made a statement to the effect that the three women who died were of immoral character, as well as the fourth.

Accused admitted having first gone to Kashi's house, shot Mahadu, and then Kashi herself. Thence he proceeded to the house of a Brahmin named Dhondi, but did not open his door. The prisoner then went to Somvar Peit, where he shot two women. He then went to Chatursinghi, stayed there till the morning, and went to the Parvati temple, got some food and then went to the Lalbagh near the Rice Range, Wanowrie, where he slept in a field. The next evening the prisoner went to the house of a woman named Sundri, at Ganesh Peit, where he was arrested by the Police.

The accused is said to have thrown away his dagger and revolver and nineteen cartridges. The revolver and cartridges were said to have been purchased two years ago from a Mahomedan for Rs. 200. The dagger has said to have been bought for six annas about a year ago from a man who came from Hyderabad.

The Magistrate committed the accused to stand his trial at the next Criminal Sessions.

COLONEL GREANY.

Colonel Greany, Civil Surgeon, Poona, left to-day for Bombay, enroute to Aden as P. M. O. there. Colonel Greany was for nearly four years in charge of the Sassoon Hospital, and was liked by all communities. Before the appointed time a large gathering assembled on the railway platform, amongst whom were General Burnett and all the principal doctors of the station. Colonel Greany was garlanded by the students of the Medical School and others.

A FIRE.

A fire broke out early this morning in the Transport Lines. The flames spread so rapidly that the resulting confusion caused many of the mules to stampede. All the regimental fire engines turned out. The fire broke out in a store room which contained saddlery, harness and other goods. The damage is estimated at about 15,000 rupees.

DEATH OF BISHOP GELL.

The death is announced at Madras on Tuesday afternoon of the Right Reverend Frederick Gell, D. D., late Bishop of Madras. Bishop Gell was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, and became a scholar of the Bell University in 1840. In 1843 he was ordained, and in the same year was elected a fellow of Christ's College. Subsequently he was called to the Curacy of Great St. Mary's, Cambridge, but from 1849 to 1859 he was a lecturer, dean, and tutor of Christ's College, Cambridge. In the two succeeding years he acted as domestic chaplain to the Bishop of London. In 1861 he was appointed Bishop of Madras, and he continued in that office until 1899.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Lieut. H. B. Pearson, R. E. has been appointed Assistant Field Engineer with the China Force at Peking. An ammunition Column is to be formed in connection with the New Brigade division of three Howtzer Batteries for India.

A committee assembles shortly to report on the disposal of the existing supply of Dumdum ammunition.

Of the Lady Nurses arriving from England next autumn four will be posted to Agra, four to Wellington, three to Bombay, two to Rawalpindi and one each to Meerut, Poona and Quetta.

Brevet Major Patterson, 5th B. C., and Captain Randall, 2nd Madras Lancers, are nominated for appointment to the Army Remount Department.

Captain A. W. Pennington is nominated for the appointment of D. A. A. G. with the Indian contingent proceeding home for the coronation.

Colonel Woolcombe, Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry, has left Simla to inspect the Pachmarni School of Musketry. He will afterwards visit Allahabad, Lucknow, Rawalpindi, and Bannu.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

NAPLES, MARCH 25.

The B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Mombassa left here (Calcutta boats) this afternoon.

SUEZ MARCH 25.

The P. and O. S. N. Co's. steamer Sunda arrived here from Colombo this morning.

Florio-Rubattino Company's steamer Bisagno left Penang for Bombay on the 26th instant.

The Messageries Maritimes Co.s s.s. Tonkin left Aden for Bombay on Wednesday, the 26th instant, at 8 a.m. and she is expected here on Monday, the 31st instant, at 6 p.m.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MARCH 25.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet.

Surats quiet.

Good Bhownuggar 3 28-32.

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols.....	94 1-8
3 per cent. Rentes.....	100 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	108
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	64 7-16
Bar Silver.....	24 13-16

THE VICEROY'S LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE BUDGET DEBATE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 26.

At the Viceroy's Council to-day, replying to Mr. Bilgrami, Mr. Ibbetson said it would be impracticable to collect the statistics he asked for regarding Mahomedan Charitable Endowments.

The Bill abolishing the Pandhari tax in the Central Provinces and a bill to recognise the change in the nomenclature of the North-West Provinces were then passed. The Viceroy, in connection with the latter, speaking a few words in refutation of the doubt raised by Sri Ram Bahadur as to the suitability of the new designation.

The Budget debate then commenced.

Mr. Turner congratulated the Government on the surplus and on the relief afforded by the large remission of land revenue announced, but regretted to see that nothing had been done towards relieving those on small pay from the income tax. He was also disappointed at there being no grant towards the improvement of Calcutta, and thought all the Indian ports had a claim to assistance from the Central Government in view of the importance of carrying out such structural reforms as would make it possible to keep the gates of India free from plague. He suggested that Government should now put a bold front on the exchange question and declare a minimum of 1'3 15-16 for Council drafts. He went on to warn Government of the very serious danger which has arisen of India becoming the dumping ground of foreign sugar as it was once the dumping ground of silver. The concession given to sugar on the Continent of Europe in the form of reduced railway and sea freights more than counter-balancing countervailing duties which had been imposed. He hoped Government would take up the question of reducing the Inland telegraph rates and especially that they should send ordinary messages at the rates now charged for deferred messages. He pointed out that the presence in the Government of India of a Director of Commerce and Customs would do good especially in such matters as that of keeping Government informed of the needs of the coal industry which just now required a reduction in railway rates to enable it to export its production. He anticipated an even larger surplus next year.

The Maharajah of Dharbanga followed in some-what the same strain. He desired to see the income tax limit of exemption raised, a reduction in the cost of internal transport made and that Government should withdraw from the competition with private enterprise in the matter of railway branch laying and construction, and advocated the employing of Government of India funds for improving Calcutta.

Mr. Bose welcomed the land revenue remissions granted.

Mr. Hardy advocated relieving small incomes of income tax, welcomed the land revenue remissions and said he would have liked to have seen takavi arrears also wiped off.

Mr. Bilgrami made an eloquent attack on the theory that India is being impoverished by British rule, urged the need of personal contact between the rulers and ruled. He advocated a reduction of the salt tax, the raising of the minimum of exemption of income tax, and the transfer to Great Britain of the cost of raising the pay of British soldiers, and the cost of sending the Coronation contingent home.

Mr. Pugh also spoke.

Mr. Ananda Charlu advocated reducing the cost of the Indian army, argued that Great Britain should pay for all military expeditions except those on the immediate frontiers of India, and urged the importance of police reform and warned Government against mistaking a hectic blush for the bloom of sound health in its finances.

Mr. Gokale made an eloquent speech in which he arraigned the whole policy of Government in buiegeting for surpluses instead of reducing taxation, and urged the desirability of exempting small incomes from taxation, of abolishing the cotton excise duty and reducing the salt tax.

Sri Ram Bahadur advocated reducing the income tax and raising the weight of newspapers carried by one pice postage stamps to five tolas, and the reduction of the Indian Telegraph rates.

Mr. Sneaton commented on the juxta position of the very large surplus with the great numbers on famine relief and spoke at length criticising the Government on the defence of their land revenue system, going on to speak of the desirability of encouraging Indian industries. He referred to Burma petroleum, which, he hoped, would be protected against the invasion of the foreign comoine, if necessary, by protective duties.

He showed that the circulation of the Currency Notes was smaller than has been stated, owing to so many of them being locked up in Government Treasuries; and discussing the question of the provincial settlements, he supported the action of the Government of India in resuming the balance in Burma, but criticised the failure of the local Government therein, having failed to spend this balance in building the much needed Southern Shan Railway.

Mr. Ibbetson replied at length on behalf of the Government to the criticism of the land revenue system, taking a district in Punjab in which he had served as an example of improvement in the condition of the people.

The cultivators would laugh in the face of anyone who told them that they had been impoverished by the system which had been pursued.

He also showed the great need of applying money to set machinery of the various provinces going again after the famine, a thing which would have been impossible, had it been decided to reduce taxation instead of increasing the expenditure. The money, he said, could have been spent in no more productive manner than in wiping the famine slate clean.

Mr. Arundel, replying in connection with the railways, pointed out that the Indian freights were already lowest in the world, and dwelt upon the boon conferred by the Government by constructing lines.

Sir Edmund Elles, replying to Mr. Ananda Charlu's proposal to reduce the army, declared that the army was all too small already for the purposes for which it was required.

Sir John Woodburn then spoke dwelling on the generous circumspection for the requirements of the poor which the budget statement disclosed, and looking forward hopefully to the period of financial stability for the country. It was his deliberate opinion that the Government of India had been right in deciding to use the the surplus for making good the deficiencies caused by the lean years that were past; and dwelling on the need of money, especially for police reform and education. He warmly endorsed the scheme for building a railway station on the Calcutta side of Hoogbly and hoped that indigo might make a successful stand against its powerful competition and welcomed the announcement that an attempt was to be made to place periodically recurring provincial settlements on a more satisfactory basis.

Sir Edward Law replied at length to his critics. Regarding the reduction of income tax he said the matter would be most carefully considered whenever the financial position justified reducing the taxation. The question of reduction of inland telegraph rates had been under consideration, and he hoped it might some day become practicable; but the margin of profits on both Postal and Telegraph Departments was at present small. He was prepared to admit that speaking generally justice was not a proper source of profit to the Government even in a country like India, where litigation was sometimes carried on almost as it had been a pastime, but he claimed that the matter must be looked on from the point of view of India as a whole, and not from that of any particular Province, arguing that when this was done and all items taken into consideration, it would not be found that the profit made by the Government was very considerable.

He mentioned in this connection that the schemes for expenditure of one lakh of rupees for strengthening the Higa Court of Calcutta was before the Government. Government were fully alive to the position in connection with sugar, and this matter was under consideration. He went on to show that the police and educational reforms could not have been undertaken, had it been decided to utilise the surplus in reducing taxation, and defended his proposition that the wealth of the country was increasing, arguing besides that capital from home was flowing in increased quantity towards India.

The debate is proceeding.

ARRIVAL OF THE TRANSPORT ARMENIAN.

MORE BOER PRISONERS FOR INDIA.

The transport Armenian, Captain A.S. McConkey, R. N. R., having on board 150 Boer prisoners and ten drafts of different regiments, arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday morning from Port Natal, having left that port on the 8th inst. The drafts comprises 10 British officers and 1,489 non-commissioned officers and men, of the following drafts:—Major Fowle, and 148 men of the 1st Bedfordshire regiment; Captain Span and 150 men of the 2nd Welsh Fusiliers; Captain Coulston and 149 men 2nd York and Lancaster; Lieut Haslan and 148 men, 2nd Royal Irish; Lieut. Whigham and 147 men, 1st Royal Scots Fusiliers; Lieut. Cochran and 150 men, Middlesex Regt; Lieut. Coulthurst and 149 men. 1st R. I. Rifles; Captain Finke and 150 men, 2nd Royal Sussex Regt; Lieut. Wilson and 149 men, 1st Lincoln Regt; and Captain Saville and 149 men, Shropshire Light Infantry. She also brought Captains Jackson and Graham and three men, R. A. M. C. The drafts and the Boer prisoners will probably be landed on Saturday next. The prisoners of war are likely to be sent up to Umballa and Hassan Abdul.

SHAKESPEARE'S "THE TEMPEST."

This play of the master poet will be given by Mr. Hannibal A. Williams for the third performance of the Shakespearian season in Bombay, at the Y. W. C. A. Hall this evening. The excellence of his pourtrayal of Shakespeare's plays has drawn forth the highest praise from all who heard his performance of "King Henry IV" last Saturday evening. "The Tempest" has never been seen in Bombay—another reason why Mr. Williams' farewell recital should be largely attended. The following is an extract from a review of his performance of this great play:—

The audience was charmed and edified by the reading of that superb dramatic poem and allegory, "The Tempest." Few others than actors of the drama can appreciate the difficulties attending the vocal and mental differentiation of the varied characters in this play, in which the delicacies of Ariel contrast with the brutalities of Caliban, the stern wisdom of Prospero with the gentleness and sweetness of Miranda, or the gallant courtliness of Ferdinand with the roistering and boisterous abandon of the drunken sailors. The play is esteemed by many, the most artistic and complete of the Shakespearian works, and the reader who can so present its manifold beauties, charms, and dignities as to convey the desired impression of variety and distinction is a master of the elocutionary art. Mr. Williams does succeed in this attempt, and so much better illustrates the play than can the untrained imagination of the closest reader that he beneficially instructs while agreeably entertaining his audience.

The plan of the Hall for this recital and the concluding performance which occurs on Tuesday evening, April 1 (when Mrs. Williams will recite "The Winter's Tale) may be seen at Seymour Dove and Company. Patrons, who have not already done so, should exchange their cards of admission for reserve seat tickets.

PASSENGERS BY THE ITALIAN STEAMER NILO.

The following is the list of passengers per Italian steamer Nilo, Captain P. Stabile, leaving for Venice at 11 a.m. to-day:—

To Suez.—Rev. and Mrs. C. L. Stephens.

To Port Said—Rev. W. J. Smiley.

To Alexandria—Mr. R. N. Stevenson, Mrs Stylianides.

To Genoa—Miss Carter and child, Col. Cockburn, Mrs and Miss.

To Brindisi and Venice—Mr R. Anderson, Mr. J. Anderson, Mr. T. Andrew, Col. S. Arches, Mr. P. Boether, Mrs. F. K. Boyd and infant, Mr. Borrie and Miss, Mr. Boyd, Mr. C. Bovis, Mr. W. Bovis, Mr. E. Brown, Mr. Carroll, Mr. Chaplin Miss E. Cooke, Mr. Clinton and Rev. Culshaw, Mrs. and child, Col. T. Dowden, Mrs. and two Misses Miss Galbraith, Capt. H. L. Gale, Mrs. and infant, Miss Galetti, Mr. and Mrs. J. Glaesser Mrs. Gibson, nurse and infant, Mrs. Gibson and two daughters, Mr. Granger, Mr. and Mrs. Hurman, Mr. Ires, Mr. L. Lawrance, Mr. and Mrs. Longland, Mr. P. J. Luard, Mrs. and two Misses, Mr. J. A. C. Munro, Col. and Mrs. E. M. Nedham, Miss Porter, Mr. Reynolds, Miss Sedger, Mr. W. W. Scot, Mrs. Shields, Mr. A. W. Slater, Mrs. G. E. Sutcliffe, and four children, Miss Souter, Mr. Strafford, Mrs. Taylor, Rev. S. S. Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Tiery, Miss Tree, Mr. Warden, Mr. Watson, Miss West, and Miss Wood.

To New-York—Rev. Godsnell, Mrs. and two children.

THE SURAT "SUTTA" CASE.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Candy and the Hon. Mr. Justice Fulton, presiding on the Appellate Side of the High Court, yesterday, disposed of an application for revision in the case of Imperator against Trionowandas Brijbhucan, or what is known as the Surat "Sutta" case. Mr. H. Coyajee appeared for the accused and the Hon. the Advocate General, with the Government Pleader, appeared for the Crown. The accused was charged before Mr. J. P. Lakhio first class magistrate of Surat, under section 4 of the Gambling Act, with keeping a common gambling house and under section 5 with gaming therein. The magistrate convicted the accused and fined him Rs. 100 under the former section, and Rs. 50 under the latter section for gaming. The accused appealed to the High Court from the above decision. Their lordships held that the books and telegrams put in in the case did come under the difinition of instruments of gambling as given in section 3 of the Bombay Gambling Act. The conviction of accused under section 4 was, therefore, held to be correct, and the conviction and sentence under that section were confirmed. Their lordships, however, held that the conviction under section 5 could not be sustained, as the accused was not found actually gaming at the time, and they set aside the conviction and sentence under section 5. As to the question whether the trial was illegal by reason of the police inspector having been allowed to conduct the prosecution, their lordships held that it was not such an irregularity as to prejudice the case for the defence.

THE RAILROAD TO INDIA.

We must face the fact that Germany has outdone us, nor have we any right to complain, for it has been by the will of the nation that she has outdone us. We willingly and wittingly allowed Germany to take the position we once held in Turkey, and, on the plausible pretext that her policy towards Turkey was the same as we had formerly pursued, we consented to let her bear the burden of carrying it out. To remain logical, we ought, therefore to thank her for what she has done, and as we were satisfied to accept a secondary role in diplomacy, so we ought to be content with a secondary place in schemes which undoubtedly have in view the material improvement of Turkey and her subjection to strong and civilising influences. It is too late now to change a policy which we have deliberately adopted and practised during the last ten years. The more consistent and more manly course is to pursue it steadily with all its limitations. We cannot complain of the attitude of the Germans. Two years ago, when the preliminary concession was granted to them by the Sultan, they communicated it to our Ambassador, and expressed a hope that England would participate in the realisation of their scheme. Later on they went further, and made arrangements to leave open for England a participation.

It is useless to ignore that the German project is deeply interesting both to England and India. Its realisation does not require English co-operation; but for England that co-operation is of as great and even greater importance than the co-operation in the Suez Canal which Lord Beaconsfield adroitly secured to us. We can by co-operation protect our commercial interests; we can procure to our industries a share in the materials to be used in the construction of the railway, and by becoming an associate in the enterprise we can prevent its being used against us.—From "A Railroad to India," in "Blackwood."

Some Marconi instruments have reached India, and experiments in wireless telegraphy will be carried out this week between the Central Telegraph Office, Calcutta, and the Alipur workshops, where a mast has been erected.

SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND.

In view of next week's concert in aid of the School forthe Blind, the following sketch of that institution will be read with interest:—The school was opened in October 1900 with three children, two girls and a boy. It had a very humble beginning in one room of a chawl lent, soon out-grew the accommodation and was moved into larger quarters again and again until the present bungalow was secured. Even here there is no room for industrial operations of any kind. The school was opened with the express desire of giving some such opportunities of educational and industrial training as is received by the blind in England and America, also with the purpose of rescuing blind children, especially girls, from the streets and from those, in many cases not even parents or relatives, who make merchandise of their blindness for their own ends. The large number of blind children about the market and along the tramway lines is apparent to all and the eyesight of some of these, it is said, is purposely destroyed that their guardians may make use of them. Most of the children now present in the school are famine orphans who have been sent from different parts of the presidency. Some have had very pathetic little stories to tell of desertion by their friends and their subsequent privations. One little girl, when asked about her mother said, "Do not speak to me of her, she left me by the roadside to die, and I do not want to think of her again." Another one, whose eyes were destroyed by gazing at the sun, was left at the roadside by her friends and not until night came on and the wild-beasts roared about her, did she realize that she had been left alone to die. She was however rescued and carried to one of the mission orphanages from which she was sent to the Blind school. She is well named Joy, for she is one of the happiest and brightest in the school, and is greatly beloved by all the others. During the year and a half of its existence the school has grown in numbers from three to thirty and the aptitude with which the children learn has been a surprise to many. They are taught singing, reading, writing and arithmetic, also some easy occupations such as bead and seed work, together with their own house-hold duties grinding, sweeping, etc. The tendencies of each one are studies and they are helped to do as far as possible, that to which they are best adapted. Those who are especially musical are encouraged to sing or play and several of them are developing unusual powers in that direction. In every way they are encouraged to be as independent as possible and are always expected to be clean and neat in their own persons. After giving each one an opportunity to learn reading and writing they will be taught some suitable industry by which they can at least earn a part of their own living. This branch of the school has not as yet been developed, because of the tender age of most of the children and for lack of a work room and suitable teachers. It was recently found that four or five of the children were not hopelessly blind and that their sight could be somewhat improved. For this purpose they were taken to the Mission Hospital at Miraj, where Dr. Wanless successfully operated upon them with the result that four of them will have partial vision. They will ever feel grateful to him for this kindness. Thus far the expenses of the school have been entirely met by subscriptions and at present there are no other resources in prospect.

Miss Procter's concert will, it is hoped, make substantial additions to the funds.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

The weekly meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, Mr. T. W. Cuffe presiding. There were present Mr. James Macdonald, Dr. K. E. Dadachanji, Mr. K. N. Wadia, Sir Bhalchundra Krishna, Mr. Manmohandas Ramji, Mr. S. D. Kote, Mr. H. G. Gell, Mr. G. Lund, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Mr. Fazalbhoy Visram, and Mr. Haji Usuff Haji Ismail.

MARKET FEES.

The Committee considered a letter from the Commissioner, regarding the sale by auction of the right off collecting squatter's fees from the different Municipal markets the scale fees in the Arthur Crawford Market Compound and the fair ground rent and feeding fees at Bandora for the ensuing year. The total amount realised by the sale was Rs. 1,03,265 as against Rs. 1,04,485 the previous year. The total amount realised this year was the highest received during the last five years, the figure for the year 1897-98 being Rs. 81,045.

The Committee approved of the offers being accepted.

PRINTING GRANT.

The Municipal Secretary had forwarded a letter to the Committee requesting that as the printing grant of his office for the current year was likely to be exceeded by about Rs. 3,700, the Corporation might be recommended to sanction on additional grant from the surplus cash balance to meet the excess.

The Committee resolved to recommend the Corporation accordingly.

TIMBER SUPPLY.

The Commissioner had forwarded a letter stating that in response to the invitation of tenders for the supply of timber, during the ensuing year, three tenders had been received and they worked out as follows:—(1) Mr. Ismail Haji Habib offered to make the supply at 5 per cent below the schedule rate fixed by the Executive Engineer. (2) Messrs Ismail Haji-Cassum and Company offered to make the supply at schedule rates. (3) Mr. Samaldas Purshotumdas offered to make the supply at 10 per cent above schedule rates. As the tender of Mr. Haji Ismail Haji Habib was the lowest, the Commissioner requested the sanction of the Committee to its acceptance.

The Committee gave the sanction asked for.

WATER RATES.

The Committee approved of the draft rules submitted by the Commissioner for levy of water charges by meter measurement.

After transacting some other business the Committee adjourned.

SUIT AGAINST THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

EXAMINATION OF THE HON. SIR CHARLES OLLIVANT.

It had been arranged that the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell should examine yesterday on the Original Side of the High Court, the Hon. Sir Charles Ollivant, the senior Member of Council at Bombay, as a witness, "de bene esse," in connection with the suit filed by J. M. Cursetjee, against the Secretary of State for India, in which the plaintiff claims Rs. 1,50,000 as damages for libel, etc., and which is now pending before the Court. Mr. Raikes, instructed by Messrs. Ardesir, Hormasji, Dinshaw, and Co., appeared for the plaintiff; and the Hon. Mr. Scott, instructed by Mr. Nicholson, Government Solicitor, appeared for the Secretary of State.

Mr. Scott applied to his lordship that the evidence be recorded in his lordship's private chambers.

Mr. Justice Russell: Excluding the reporters?

Mr. Scott answered in the affirmative, and said that, on the last occasion when the Hon. Mr. James was examined "de bene esse," the plaintiff improperly got the whole of his evidence published in the "Advocate of India" of the following day.

Mr. Justice Russell said that he remembered reading it in the papers.

Mr. Scott said that the case was "sub judice," and that nothing should appear in the papers at the present stage of the examination "de bene esse."

Mr. Raikes: I am quite willing to have it heard in chambers.

Mr. Justice Russell: I will then exclude the reporters.

Mr. Scott asked why anybody who had nothing whatever to do with the case should be allowed to sit in court. None but the parties concerned and their solicitors and Counsel should be allowed to sit in court.

Mr. Justice Russell: I am sitting in court.

Mr. Scott: Your lordship is not sitting in court.

Mr. Justice Russell: Let us then go into my chambers.

The parties then withdrew from the Court and went into his lordship's private chambers.

Mr. A. F. Broun, formerly of the Indian Forest Service, and subsequently Conservator of Forests, Ceylon, has now been appointed Director of Forests in the Soudan. The necessity for the appointment of an experienced forest officer was pointed out by Mr. C. E. Murie of the Imperial Forest Service, who was engaged by the Soudan forests. The conservation and improvement of the forests of the Soudan are exceedingly important in connection with the development of the country, as, with such a long inland journey, imported timber is bound to be expensive, and the question of fuel is also a pressing one.

ART, MUSIC, AND THE DRAMA.

THE ROYAL AMATEUR EXHIBITION.

MUSIC AT MONTE CARLO.

A NEW CURTAIN RAISER.

LONDON, MARCH, 7.

Everyone looks forward to the Royal Amateur Exhibition as one of the pleasant events of the season. The Committee always spare no trouble to gather together an interesting collection of exhibits for the loan section, whilst the pictures and other works of art often attain a high standard of technique and beauty. This year's exhibition opened at Lowther Lodge on Friday, the 7th, and it remained open until Monday evening, admittance on Sunday, from two to six, being by season tickets. Each year the Society is enabled by its exhibition to aid some charities chosen by the Committee. This year the profits will be divided amongst the Women's Memorial to Queen Victoria (Queen's Jubilee Nurses), the Parochial Mission Women's Association, and the East London Nurses, each of which charities are to well-known to need words of introduction. The exhibition was as usual, divided into three sections. First, there was the general exhibition of the works of the members of the Royal Amateur Society and of people nominated by them. This section included pictures, photographs, embroideries, work in gold, silver, brass copper, iron, enamels. Amongst the exhibitors was Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein, who sent a fan painted by herself for Queen Victoria, and some clever drawings of flowers. The Duchess of Somerset and Lady Granby, as usual, was represented by drawings, also Mrs. Lowther, the Baroness Helga Von Cram, Lady Kennett-Barrington, Miss Wyndham, Lord Windsor, Madame Vieuxque, and many others. A clever sketch of the Villa d'Este, painted by Miss March Philipps, and another of Dartmoor, by Mrs. Peyton were also amongst the good things in this section of the exhibition. Miniatures, of course, were well represented, and amongst enamellists we find the names of Mrs. Percy Wyndham, Mrs. Bethune, Miss Jackson, and a new associate, Mrs. Hemsly. Lord Maitland, sent photographs, Lady Maitland miniatures, and Lady Gertrude Molyneux was represented by some fine ivories. Medals were offered for competition in various classes of work, the subject this year being "Gardens," a subject that gives much opportunity for imagination in the treatment.

The Gifts section consisted of presents of sketches given by artists and amateurs, to be sold for the benefit of the charities. Here are always to be found some clever bits of work, and this year's list of donors in itself shows that the standard was as high as ever. There were drawings, by Miss Rose Barton, Lady Hood, Miss Adeane, Mrs. Adrian Hope, Miss Sharp, Mrs. Hall, and Lady Fitzgerald, who sent a charming picture called "Kerry Gossoon," and Miss Ethel Nisbet, who showed a charming old garden. Mrs. Lowther also had a little stand of drawings and other works of art contributed by herself and her daughter for the benefit of the Country Holiday Fund and the Working Handicrafts Guild; and Mr. Ashbee's Guild also had space to show their novelties. Lastly, there was the Loan Annexe, which was carefully collected with much energy and no little care by the Hon. Sybil Legh. Amongst these were a collection of silhouettes and of old glass pictures, some exquisite gold and silver lace, a cinque cento brooch, and other jewellery, some cameos and rings and ivory reliquaries. And amongst those who kindly lent exhibits were the Duchess of Somerset, Lady Dorothy Nevill, Lady Newton, Lady Rolleston, Captain Lindsay, Mr. Claud Ponsonby, Lady Rothschild, Colonel-Lyons, Lady Ilchester, and many others. The British and Colonial Art Exhibition, to be held in the Royal Institute Galleries in June and July, promises to be extremely interesting. The list of patrons is a very distinguished and representative one. Among the names upon it are those of the Prince of Wales, the Princess Louisa Duchess of Argyll), Prince Christian, the Duke of Devonshire, the President of the Royal Academy, and literally every Governor-General of our Colonies and dependencies, to say nothing of Agents-General and other prominent personages associated with them.

A private letter from Monte Carlo gives an account of the successful performance at the Opera there in the early part of the present week of Berlioz' Damnation de Faust, a work which in its original form of a dramatic cantata is, of course, very well-known in England, and is, indeed, one of the favourite items of the Royal Choral Society's repertory at the Albert Hall. It was at Monte Carlo that the cantata was first produced on the stage in 1893, and a short time afterwards it was also mounted as a stage play in the British provinces by the old Carl Rosa Company. Its success in England, although considerable, was not so great as to tempt the management to keep the work in the repertory, and the scenery was ultimately painted over. At Monte Carlo, however, Berlioz Faust is a big draw, as might indeed have been expected from the magnificent cast it is accorded. M. Jean de Reszke, who we learn, and can readily believe, never sings better than under the blue sky of the Riviera, was the Faust, which he makes a far more dramatic character than the Faust of Gounod's opera. Madame Melba was, at Monte Carlo, the Gretchen (or Marguerite, as the character is better known), singing the music with "cristaline voice, and apparently without the slightest effort." A fine cast was completed by M. Cealmin, sufficiently truculent Wagner especially in the scene in the tavern, and by M. Renaud a magnificent Mephistopheles who gave due effect to the sardonic as well as to the purely dramatic side of the character. The chorus and orchestra had been splendidly trained by M. Jehin, a conductor who was engaged at the Imperial Institute a few years ago. He is the husband of the admirable singing comedienne, Madame Deschamps of the Paris Opera Comique and who has already appeared in London. The famous burlesque fugal "Amen" was so well rendered by the chorus at Monte Carlo, that it was unanimously encored. Whether the work would do equally well at Covent Garden is another matter. It would probably depend upon the cast and at the fees paid to operatic artists in London, the Monte Carlo cast would, it is feared, be impossible.

A good deal of water has passed under the bridges since Dvorak's "Spectre's Bride" was first produced at the Birmingham Festival of 1885, a year, by the way, before the production at Leeds of the Bohemian composer's finer, though far less popular work, "St. Ludmilla." But the "Spectre's Bride," although with its elementary "leading motives" and its quaint attempts at realism, at the "cock crow" and elsewhere—it may now be getting a little old fashioned, still keeps its place in the repertory of choral societies, especially in the country. For, despite its ghoulish subject and its poverty-stricken libretto, adapted from a German version of the Bohemian text, it contains some magnificent work for the choir. Indeed, the chain of choruses, led by the baritone (a part created by Mr. Santley, but capitally sung last evening at the Albert Hall by Mr. Daniel Price,) descriptive of the journey of the Spectre and his living ladylove, and relieved by the very beautiful duets of the luckless couple, are still most effective and at times even exciting. On Thursday the choruses were fairly well rendered by the Royal Choral Society, under Sir Frederick Bridge, although perhaps, at some points a little more animation and fire would have been desirable. The parts for the soprano heroine and the Spectre tenor, which were originally composed for Madame Albani and the late Joseph Maas, were last evening undertaken by Madame Sobrino and Mr. William Green, the lady being at her best in the two prayers of the soprano, both of which were every heartily applauded. "The Spectre's Bride," which was given under Sir A. C. Mackenzie at the Crystal Palace very soon after its original production at Birmingham, was the first great choral composition ever written by Dvorak for a British musical festival. It has of late been rather neglected in London, so that its revival at the Albert Hall last night was of considerable interest. It is only a half-programme work, but the rest of the concert was devoted to Mendelssohn's "Walpurgis Night" music another welcome revival. The fog in the Albert Hall rendered the artists on the platform

of the critics, and by the help of lavish expenditure on new dresses may last some time yet, was preceded for the first time on Monday night by a curtain raiser of unusual interest. Worldham, M. P., it must be acknowledged at once, is not a good play. It is crude in construction, and somewhat didactic in tone. But even from the artistic point of view it had its merits, and in its teaching it was on the side of what is best in English life. It presents to us Sir George Worldham a successful man of business, just as he realises his great ambition, and becomes able to write M. P. after his name. He can now, he hopes, throw down the ladder by which he climbed, cast away the unscrupulous friends by whose aid he made money and who bribed for him with success at his election, and devote himself to those social reforms which it has been the great hope of his life to carry out. Unfortunately he has gone too far. The members of the different firms to which he owes his fortune, shoddy Army contractors and the like, will not let him go so easily. His election agent turns blackmailer. He is sick with the bitterness of success so gained. Unable to sleep, he wanders about the country house he has bought, and comes on a soiree of its dead owners. They taunt him with his degradation, and preach the sterner morality of the old English country gentleman. To save his honour, Worldham blows his brains out. Apart from more than doubtful morality of this act, and a feeling that the whole ghost business might have been left out with advantage, the play was a refreshing protest against commercial morality in politics. A prevalent evil of the day was well expressed, though the remedy proposed was a barbaric one. The acting was good, all round. Mr. Lewis Waller played the title role and gave an impressive representation of the man who has realised how little it profits a man to win the whole word and lose his own soul. Mr. Edward O'Neil as the election agent, Mr. George Hawtrey, as David of Hart, Bros. and Co., Army contractors. Mr. Charles Goodhart, as the chairman of a doubtful company, Mr. T. Norman Walker, as the person who announces the result of the election, and Miss Dorothy Hammond, as the daughter who believed in her father's better self, all helped to make "Worldham, M. P." an exceptional success from the acting point of view.

M. Gustave Larroumet's lecture, entitled "Le Theatre"—the first of the series of conferences by eminent men of letters, artists and others organized by Mr. M. L. Mayer—did not, unfortunately, attract a very large audience to the Coronet Theatre on Thursday afternoon; nor was it, perhaps, to be expected that it would. Yet both the subject and the treatment were interesting, and the learned professor from the Sorbonne and Member of the French Institute, who adds to his other claims to attention that of having a high reputation as dramatic critic of "Le Temps," might reasonably have looked for a less limited attendance than the four or five score of persons who, scattered about the house, made up but a scanty show. Among these, however, in a stately box, were the French Ambassador and his suite. It was said that a number of distinguished English actors and actresses had been honoured by invitations to be present. If so, some diffidence respecting their ability to follow with ease an oration in the French tongue had probably more to do with their absence than any indifference towards the lecturer or his theme; but certainly few, if any persons representing the English stage of those days had come to well-come our distinguished guest. M. Larroumet, who is an unmistakeable French-man apparently well on the right side of middle age—slim of figure, with a neatly-clipped beard and expressive features—took for his theme the successive phases of public taste in France in the matter of the drama and the stage, particularly during the last sixty years. Taking a cursory glance at the triumph of the Romanticists under the inspiring influence of the author of "Hernani" and 'Ruy Blas" and sketching the decline of Scribe whose great aim was to get his personages into so complex a position that the spectators would be asking, How will they get out of it?—the lecturer passed in review the successive schools of Augier, the younger Dumas and Sardou who though the drama had with them become far more closely related to real life still clung to the cleverly planned plot as a frame work and though their satire was keen, still preserved a certain optimistic tone. The most interesting portion of the lecture was the second part, in which M. Larroumet sketched the rise of the new naturalist school with their sad and serious themes and their decided tendency to pessimistic views. Among the best passages was the story of how Henri Becque, whom the lecturer placed at the head of the movement, came to write his play, Les Corbeaux, brought out at the Comedie Francaise in 1882, together with the sketch of the singular career of M. Antoine and his enthusiastic young disciples of the Theatre Libre. These were followed with close attention and frequently applauded. M. Larroumet, who delivered his lecture, seated at a little table on the stage, and spoke with only occasional glances at some notes by his side, concluded an address that lasted for two hours with some eloquent references to the noble prospect opened up by the brilliant new dramatic poet, M Rostand, and expressed his belief that the combined influences of the idealist and the realistic schools were destined to bring about new developments of the best augury for the interests of the drama.

Herr Sauer, at his final recital on Wednesday afternoon, at Queen's Hall, had a much larger audience than on Monday night, a fact which once more proves that afternoon recitals are more popular than similar performances in the evening. It is, we believe, the other way on the Continent, a matter which eminent artists who visit us at first, do not understand. But pianoforte recitals in London are largely supported by the fair sex, who have their men folk to attend to in the evenings and who for many other reasons prefer matinees. Herr Sauer's programme was again on rather conventional lines. The most important number was the great Sonata in E. op. 109 of Beethoven. He was indeed at his best in Beethoven and especially in a fiery reading of the prestissimo and in the last movement, based, as Marx, the German rhapsodist, has it, "on one of those melodies full of holy devotion, in which the soul, buried quietly and deeply in itself, reflects on the past." Chopin has been said to be not so sympathetic to Herr Sauer as to some of the Polish pianists. But it would be difficult to imagine a more delightful reading of the Berceuse, while the last of the three Valses, op. 34, was played so well that the pianist had twice to decline the encore which, however, after the group of pieces, he accepted, Schumann's Toccata, op. 7, taken at a rather faster pace than usual, and pieces by Rubinstein, Liszt (one of Herr Sauer's teachers) and others were also in the programme. Herr Sauer's visit this time has been short, as he must at the end of the week be back again at his duties at the Vienna Conservatory.

A NUISANCE ON THE NAIGAM ROAD.

A PUBLIC meeting of the principal inhabitants and rate-payers of Naigam was held at the bungalow of Mr. Sethna on the Naigam Road on Sunday the 23rd instant, for the purpose of concerting measures for abating or bringing about the abatement of the nuisance recently introduced into the locality owing to certain native dyers conducting the noisome process of beating into shape dyed cloth, commonly known as the Koondes process. It appears that licenses are issued by the Municipality to dyers for carrying on their profession within certain areas sufficiently remote from centres of habitation on sanitary grounds.

The noise created by the operators hammering the cloth is said to be continuous and tremendous from early morning till a late hour in the evening.

Dr. H. L. Batlivala occupied the chair, when the following resolutions were proposed, and passed unanimously:—

That this meeting puts on record the grievous encroachment on the peace of mind of themselves and their families caused by the constant hammering for "Koondes" practised by dyers or their servants or agents in and about this locality. That most of the chronic headaches accompanied with giddiness, insomnia, and other cognate affections of the mind and body noticed by the residents and by their medical attendants is due to the noises constantly created by the "Koondes" establishment. That the Chairman be requested and he is hereby authorised to communicate these resolutions to the President, Bombay Municipal Corporation and take all such steps as he may think fit or be advised for the purpose of procuring an early abatement of the nuisance abovementioned.

After passing a vote of thanks to the Chairman, the meeting dissolved.

ARE YOU THERE, CANADA?

DETAILS OF THE PROPOSED WIRELESS SERVICE.

"THEY are attested by the ship's officers," added Mr. Marconi in a cablegram to his company on March 4, announcing his latest triumph. While on the steamer Philadelphia, bound for New York, he had, at a distance of 1,551 miles, received several messages from the wireless telegraphy station on the coast of Cornwall. The importance of this achievement can only be fully appreciated by remembering that the longest distance over which a message had previously been sent without wires was about three hundred miles. Mr. H. Cuthbert Hall, the manager of the Marconi Wireless Telegraphy Company, when seen by a "St. James's Budget" representative, was pleased at the success, as well he might be, but he had received the news as a matter of course. It would have come as a surprise to him had it been otherwise. Mr. Hall was first asked:—

"The chief point in connection with the demonstration," said Mr. Hall, "is the fact that the messages were recorded on the tape and not read by sound. When the result of the Newfoundland experiment was announced the criticism was made that only a single letter had been received by sound, and it was suggested that Mr. Marconi might have been mistaken as to the origin of the signal which it was said might have been due to atmospheric disturbances. The demonstration which Mr. Marconi has made on the Philadelphia has been carried out according to the arrangements we made before he left here. It may be asked why a distance of only 1,551 miles was covered. The reply to that is that Mr. Marconi used the ordinary shipping apparatus with very slight modifications. It was impossible to erect so complete an installation on the steamer as we can at a land station, and obviously therefore the same results cannot be expected. Had we been able to have a duplicate of the installation at the Cornwall station on board we have every reason to believe that messages could have passed backwards and forwards over the whole distance of three thousand miles."

"When do you hope to have the Atlantic service in working order?" Very shortly. Mr. Marconi proceeds in a few days from New York to Ottawa. He will then go to the coast and select a site for the station. He has a considerable staff with him who will be able to erect it in a very short time."

"Has the agreement with the Canadian Government been signed?" "Not yet, but I think it will be soon."

"What exactly does it provide for?" "Well, the Government proposes to give a subsidy—eighty thousand dollars—towards the establishment of a wireless telegraphic service between Canada and England. We agree to send commercial messages at the rate of ten cents a word and Press messages for five cents a word from coast to coast."

"It has been said that the Canadian Government will reduce its grant to fifty thousand dollars if Lloyd's objects to the system being used for coast signalling. Has Lloyd's made any objection?" "That stipulation was made under a misapprehension. Lloyd's has no jurisdiction in the matter. You know, of course, that by our agreement with Lloyd's our system of wireless telegraphy has a monopoly on their stations for fourteen years, but there is nothing in it which would enable them to raise any objection to the system being used as the Canadian Government proposes."

"Will you transmit the messages from the Canadian station to the one in Cornwall?" "Yes."

"And is it your intention to accept messages on this side for transmission to Canada?" "Certainly. There will be a regular service between the two countries."

"And the rates?" "Five pence a word for commercial messages and half that amount for Press messages, plus, of course, the land charges on both sides."

"Do you propose to accept messages in London or will they have to be forwarded to your Cornwall station?" "Oh, we will accept them in London and transmit them to the Cornwall station ourselves."

"By wireless telegraphy?" "No, by the ordinary land wires."

"There has been some controversy as to the speed at which you are able to send wireless messages. Can you clear up the point?" "We can transmit at the rate of twenty-five words a minute, but in actual practice time is occupied in repetitions and corrections, and if say five hundred words of a Press message had to be sent they would not probably be transmitted in twenty minutes. The same thing applies to the submarine cables. The new Pacific cable is, I believe, calculated for a speed of 20 words a minute, but in commercial working this will not be maintained for the reasons I have stated. The whole question of speed is, however, much less important to us than to the submarine cable companies. We have an enormous advantage over them in the matter. For them an increase of distance means either a decrease of speed or a very largely increased proportionate expenditure. It would cost them very much more than double, to have the same speed over four hundred miles as over half that distance. With us it is different. It is no more difficult for us to work at twenty words a minute over fifteen hundred miles than over 750 miles, and the cost of the apparatus is scarcely increased at all."

"How long will it take the electric wave to pass from one side to the other?" The time occupied is a negligible quantity."

"Has anything been done with regard to establishing wireless communication between the United States and England? A station has been partly erected at Cape Cod."

"You intend, of course, to connect the two countries? Oh, yes. But no date has been arranged? We cannot say exactly how long it will take to complete the station."

SPHINXES AND CIGARETTES.

IN an adjourned case in the London, Law Courts, there was much learned discussion about sphinxes of various breeds used as trade-marks for cigarettes. The action was brought by Messrs. Lambert and Butler against Messrs. Goodbody to restrain them from using, on or in connexion with tobacco goods, the representation of a sphinx, so as to induce the belief that such goods manufactured by the defendants were manufactured by the plaintiffs. Mr. James Frederick Gold, sub-manager of W. D. and H. O. Wills, thought that the similarity between the labels was undoubtedly likely to cause confusion; part, if not the whole of the value of a trade-mark was in its distinctiveness. Mr. Cartmell: Your firm is one of the companies that are coming, with Lambert and Butler and others, into the new Imperial Tobacco Company?—Yes. What do you define a sphinx as?—I define a sphinx as the creation of Egyptian mythology. (Laughter.) And Greek?—The Greeks borrowed from Egypt. I believe they were of different origin, but the ordinary sphinx is the sphinx of Egypt. There are sphinxes with men's heads, with women's heads, and with hawks' heads?—Yes, but I do not think it can be contended that sphinxes with women's heads are Egyptian. I think they are purely Greek. Mr Justice Farwell: Is this an issue that I have to determine? (Laughter.) Mr. Upjohn: My friend has left out the sphinx with the King's Counsel's head. (Laughter.) Mr. Cartmell: Lambert and Butler's sphinx is the conventional sphinx?—An undoubted sphinx. And the defendants a Ghizeh sphinx?—Yes. Mr. Upjohn: Cigarettes are bought by all classes, schoolboys, I am told. (Laughter.)—They have a very great sale amongst all classes. Mr. Justice Farwell: I might almost take judicial notice of that. (Laughter.) Mr. A. I. Jones, managing director of A. I. Jones and Co., Limited, expressed his opinion that 99 per cent. of the public would take the defendants' sphinx for the plaintiffs' mark, but he could not give an instance of its occurrence.

DIVINE SERVICE.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, COLABA.

Afghan Memorial Church.

Good Friday.

7-30 a.m.—Litany and Ante-Communion Service.
11 a.m.—Parade Service.
Hymns—114, 110 and 107.
6 p.m.—Evensong.
The Story of the Cross.
Hymns—105 and 108.

Easter Day.

7-15 a.m.—Plain Celebration of the Holy Communion.
8 a.m.—Choral Celebration.
Hymns—322, 313 and 107.
11 a.m.—Parade Service.
Hymns—134, 135 and 140.
5 p.m.—Children Service.
6 p.m.—Choral, Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns—131, 127 and 493.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH.

Good Friday.

8 a.m.—Matins, Litany and Ante-Communion.
Hymns—114 106 and 122.
6 p.m.—Evensong with short Address.
Hymns—111, 118 and 115.

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THE FUTURE OF WEI-HAI-WEI.

A SHANGHAI CRITICISM.

THE extraordinarily misleading statements that are unblushingly made to Parliament by Under-Secretaries of State, and accepted apparently with humble faith by the members to whom they are addressed, have been noted more than once in these columns (says the "N.-C. Daily News;") but there has seldom been a more flagrant example of the depth to which the economy of truth can be carried by a public official than Lord Onslow's statement in the House of Lords on the 10th ult. about that most Cinderella-like of colonies, Wei-hai-wei. His Lordship, who probably does not know himself where Wei-hai-wei is, gravely stated that: 'Careful enquiry has shown that Wei-hai-wei is only capable of fortification at great expense. The idea of fortifying it and keeping a large garrison there has been abandoned, but it will be an extremely useful place for small-arm naval gunpractice and might be used as a military and naval sanitarium. The Chinese Regiment is to be disbanded and replaced by police raised locally. The Colonial Office took it over as a colony on the 1st of January. It is believed that under the rule of Mr. Stewart Lockhart the revenue will increase largely, and it will become an important commercial port like Hongkong.

Now it will hardly be believed, though it is the fact, that the fortifications of Wei-hai-wei are completely finished, except for the actual mounting of the guns; and so far from their requiring great expense, they were completed at about one-half the original estimate. We suppose it shows a want of respect to characterise Lord Onslow's remarks about the small-arm naval gun-practice, and the possibility of using Wei-hai-wei as a sanitarium as flapdoodle, but that is what they are. Wei-hai-wei, with its magnificent climate, equal to that of the Riviera, and its other natural advantages, with the great improvement in the accommodation for visitors that is promised, bids fair to become the sanitarium for the whole China coast; and if Mr. Stewart Lockhart wants to make it a success, he will take care that some garrison at any rate remains there, with some officers and a military band. Officers and a military band are an indispensable attraction nowadays.

Our Wei-hai-wei correspondent whose letter we publish this morning makes some very pertinent remarks about the announced disbandment of the Chinese Regiment. It was just like the present Government to make the announcement in the House of Lords, so that it should be publicly known at Wei-hai-wei some days before it was officially intimated to the responsible authorities; and now the "Wei-hai-wei Gazette" says: 'We are officially informed that the statement that Chinese Regiment is to be disbanded, which was given in the telegraphic summary of Lord Onslow's speech, is incorrect, as, though the Chinese Regiment may gradually be reduced from its present strength of 1,300 men, there is no intention to disband. It is not to be killed outright, but allowed to die gradually. We presume that when the mothers and grand-mothers of these gallant soldiers send for them to come home for some domestic function, instead of being punished by court-martial as deserters as they are now, much to their bewilderment, they will be given a dollar and told to stay away. And it was only a few weeks ago, we are told, that a fresh batch of British non-commissioned officers arrived for the Regiment on a three years' engagement. The real fact is that there is nobody now at the War Office in London who takes any personal interest whatever in the Regiment, and it is left to any subordinate there to do what he likes with it.

Lord Onslow's most amazing statement is that under the rule of Mr. Stewart Lockhart the revenue will increase largely and Wei-hai-wei will become an important commercial port like Hongkong. We have the most unfeigned respect for the abilities of the new Governor on whom it is rather hard that he should be publicly warned beforehand that he is expected to largely increase the revenue; but the present Government effectually prevented Wei-hai-wei from ever becoming an important commercial port even if it had all the advantages of situation which it obviously lacks, when Mr. Balfour voluntarily engaged with Germany, that Great Britain would never connect the port by railway with the rest of the world. The extraordinary engagement was defended by Mr Balfour in the Lower House, on the plea that no real harm was done by it, because Wei-hai-wei would never become a commercial port; and now a member of the same Government gets up in the Upper House and blandly makes a directly contradictory statement. The one commercial advantage that Wei-hai-wei possesses, is its harbour; it might become a commercial port if it were allowed railway connection with the interior of Shantung; but, with that chance interdicted, its future is not a promising one. To a Britisher it is humiliating to contrast the systematic way in which Tsingtao has been developed by the German authorities with the carelessness and indifference that the British authorities have shown in their dealings with Wei-hai-wei. It must be disheartening to General Dorward, after the good work he and others have done there, to see such ignorance and apathy displayed by the Government at home.

ANOTHER OF LORD ROSEBERY'S LOST OPPORTUNITIES.

THERE never, surely, was a better opportunity of cementing their good understanding than when both Russia and England were engaged, either simultaneously or in close succession, in the attempt to dissuade Japan from her threatened attack on China. Here, at last, was a common object on which the efforts of the two Powers might have been honestly consolidated, and with some chance of effect, had there been but a man to bring about the contact. That diplomatic failure, however, may be somewhat a matter of opinion, the facts not being all known; but when, at the close of the war, the British Government allowed itself to be quietly ousted from any share in the councils of the Powers who took upon themselves to arrange a settlement of Eastern Asiatic affairs, there is perhaps only too good reason for suppressing the record. We have no desire to see it; no exhilaration is to be looked for from its perusal. The claim made for Lord Rosebery is that he did not join the three robbers, which recalls the remark of a morning paper the other day that the great dayard obtained his reputation for chivalry by abstaining, on one occasion, from acting like a blackguard. But in public and business affairs the true criterion is Cui bono? Of what benefit, it may be asked, was his abstention to any of the parties concerned? Certainly none to Japan, who had to disgorge to the three Powers what she might have better saved her face by disgorging to four; nor to China, who has been buying the services of the three intervening Powers with her life's blood ever since. But there was no question of helping the Powers to mulct Japan. The intervention of Great Britain in the settlement could only have had a moderating influence, and the retrocession of Liaotung, which would have been a necessity in any case, must certainly have been accompanied by such stipulations on the part of Russia as would have prevented the whole of the subsequent Manchurian complication, the seizure of Port Arthur and Talienwan, and the long train of Russian and other intrigues, including our own dasdes and humiliations in the Far East. This was Lord Rosebery's opportunity—such an opportunity as rarely occurs more than once in a man's lifetime. He did not rise to the occasion, for which many excuses may be found, such as ignorance, want of information, and, what was still worse, misleading information. Even had he been better furnished in these respects, it is possible Lord Rosebery's hands would have been tied by the necessity of keeping his precious Cabinet together; and the examples we have lately had of the incredible ineptitude of some of his quondam colleagues seem to settle the question that no real measure of Imperial statecraft could ever have been possible with a Cabinet so composed unless the Premier were an absolute autocrat; no furrow could be ploughed with such a team. At the time in question the Premier was not empty handed: he had the wherewithal to bargain with Japan, were it ever so little. But the treaty of 1894, which conceded to Japan all that she had asked, seemed to the thrust upon the Mikado's Government irrespective of collateral considerations. Lord Rosebery has not had recourse to these excuses, nor have his friends in the press for him; but the salient fact remains that a chance of establishing Eastern Asia and the foreign relations of China and Japan on a basis which would have lasted at least a generation, and would have been most economical to our own country, was missed, and it will take a great deal of platform statesmanship to compensate this country for the heavy penalty she will have to pay during the lifetime of the Empire for this conspicuous failure in Foreign Office efficiency.—A. Michie, in "Blackwood."

THE PRINCESS RADZIWILL CASE.

MR. RHODES's evidence in the charge of forgery against Princess Catherine Radziwill had to be taken at his famous residence, Grootschuur, and it is reported that the attorney for the defence did not cross-examine him owing to the state of Mr. Rhodes's health. The Princess is charged with forging three bills to the value of £7,500. The Princess had issued a summons against Mr. Rhodes for £2,000 on a bill alleged to have been forged, and for which she was sued by Mr. Louw. Mr. Rhodes, in the course of his evidence, denied having made or endorsed the notes or having authorised any person to do so. He also denied having signed the letters to Dr. Scholtz and two others. The Princess's solicitor stated that his client had a complete answer to the charge; but that, on his advice, she had decided not to put in her defence at this stage of the proceedings. The further hearing of the case was adjourned.

HERE, THERE AND EVERYWHERE.

About 50 years ago, the late Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes read a poem at a medical supper party, which has not seen the light of day since. The following extract from it is the testimonial of the Rev. Judas Jones to a miraculous ointment:—

Dear Sir:—The blessing of the Lord attend you
and your ointment called "The loafers' friend."
My worthy wife, the partner of my toils,
Like Job of old, has suffered from the "boils."
Some on her fingers, whereuithal she knits,
Some on her person, whereupon she sits,
Which quite unfit her, when her all returns,
To do her duties by her small concerns,
Since times are hard and earthly comforts dear,
And gospel harvests come but once a year,
With my good deacon I resolved to halve,
One precious box of your unrivalled salve.
With Heaven's kind blessing and one hearty rub,
We chased away this leprous Beelzebub.

This, one of the mildest passages, sufficiently explains why the "poem" was not published during the Autocrats' life-time.

An Opulent Printer of London who had long been a compositor, requested of his executors to have the following epitaph inscribed on his tombstone.

No more shall copy bad perlex my brain,
No more shall type's smallface my eyballs strain;
No more the proof's foul page create me troubles,
By errors, transpositions, outs, and doubles;
No more to over run shall I begin,
No more by driving out or taking in;
The stubborn pressman's frown I now may scoff,
Revised, corrected, finally worked off.

"Barber" said a farmer to a tonsor, 'now that corn is cheap you ought to shave for half price" "Can't, Mr. Jones," said the man of razors, "I ought, really to charge more, for when corn's down farmers make such long faces that I have twice the ground to go over."

A grocer discovered on the eve of market day that his stock of sugar was very low, and wired to a wholesale dealer in town for some more; but owing to slow payments the order was not executed. The grocer was angry at this apparent carelessness, and two days after paid a visit to town and demanded, from the man at the dealer's, an explanation. Now the man was an Irishman. "Shure," said he, "when Oi seen the tilligram wasn't in yer handwriting Oi t'ought 'twas a forgery!"

George Day's sister was led to the altar by a gentleman who bore the singularly appropriate name of Morrow. To celebrate this union of names and hearts a correspondent perpetrated the following lines:—

The present with the future linked
Can ne'er be doomed to sorrow;
For just as he is true to-day,
So she'll be true to-morrow.

The wickedest will in fiction was that Mr. Casaubon left in "Middlemarch"; one of the most touching in real life though also made by an old man who had married a young woman was that of Sir John Germain. He called his wife to his bed side and thus addressed her:—"Lady Betty, I have made you, I fear, a very indifferent husband, and particularly of late years, when infirmities have rendered me a burden to myself; but I shall not be much longer troublesome to you. I advise you never again to marry an old man, but I strenuously exhort you to marry when I am gone, and I will endeavour to put it in your power. You have fulfilled every obligation towards me in an exemplary manner, and I wish to demonstrate my sense of your merits. I have, therefore, by my will bequeathed you my estate. I trust you will marry and have children to inherit it." What makes the matter still more pathetic is that though Lady Betty survived Sir John fifty years, she never married a second time.

The Year-book of the Swiss Alpine Club gives particulars of the next great mountain tunnel, to be begun when the Simplon Tunnel is finished. Its purpose is to connect the Bernese Overland with the Rhine Valley, and it will be a continuation of the line now running from Thun to Frutigen, on the way to the Gemmi. The idea is to follow the Gemmi road a little further than Kandersteg, and then to turn sharply to the left and pierce the Lotschberg, underneath the Balmhorn, to Ferden in the Lotschthal. This is the point where the Bernese Alps are narrowest, and it is computed that a tunnel of seven to seven and a half miles will suffice. The present proposal is to construct a single line of rails only, but to have a subterranean station (Gasteren at which trains may cross.

Lord Leigh, known for his kindness of heart, it appears, heads the professional cadgers' list for Warwickshire. Yesterday, a vagrant, who had recently migrated from Torquay to the Midlands, was charged at Kenilworth. On the man was found a diary with lists of local residents, one paper being marked "good" and the other "bad." The Lord-Lieutenant topped the former, and a magistrate on the Bench learned that he too was down, but the diary-keeper had not sampled him. Lord Leigh's position is not surprising. He never prosecutes any of the poachers who resort to his estate, and the story is well authenticated that once when a policeman caught a man red-handed at poaching and took him to Stoneleigh Abbey, the noble owner told the offender to go into the kitchen and got some bread and cheese and beer and never come there again.

Mr. S. Yardley, C. M. G., the Secretary to the Government of New South Wales, who died last week from pneumonia, was an old and valued Colonial official, whose career as a Government servant extended over thirty years. He was the senior of the Secretaries to the Agents-General, and his loss is much felt by his colleagues in Victoria-street. His death creates the second vacancy in the ranks of the Colonial Agency Secretaries within a year, Mr. Wicksteed, of South Australia, having died in 1901.

To-day's Levee at St. James's Palace, at which the mayors of London boroughs are to be presented to the King, has produced a great demand for Court suits, most of their worships not including Windsor uniform to their wardrobe. Mr. Will Crooks, however, the Mayor of Poplar has a conscientious objection to borrowing Court attire, and has expressed his intention of not being presented. It is interesting to recall that another Labour stalwart—to wit, Mr. Henry Broadhurst, M. P.—had to decline an invitation to Sandringham because, as he himself exclaimed, "I made it a rule not to sine out, and I did not possess a dress-coat." Nevertheless, the Member for Leicester went down to Sandringham on a visit to the Prince of Wales, as he then was, special arrangements being made by his Royal Highness for Mr. Broadhurst's benefit.

At the great annual ski-jumping competition recently held at Holmenkollen, the longest jump achieved, the "Traveller" informs use, was 96 1-2 feet from take-off to landing. This distance is the record for Holmenkollen, but has been exceeded on steeper slopes elsewhere in Norway, when the snow has been in finer condition for speed in starting. An illustration published this week by our contemporary is probably unique, as it shows the skier shooting through the air at a speed of about seventy miles an hour!

Nothing is so interesting in the annual report of the Self-Help Emigration Society, out to-day, as the letters from emigrants. One of these is particularly notable. A man who a year or two ago was homeless and penniless in London, and who was glad to avail himself of free food and shelter at the Mediand Hall, was among those sent to Canada, and he writes that he is now his own master and owns "a shop and 300 acres of timber." He talks about visiting this country early this year, when he intends to "take back twenty men with me to Canada." A harness maker is wanted for his district, and he says "If a man will come out with a little capital he can make a fortune. I will let him have a shop free of rent for a year." Not bad for a man who less than half a dozen years ago was one of London's outcasts. And the Self-Help Emigration Society can tell of many such cases.

It has been stated that Dr. Gardiner's history of the Commonwealth, for which much material has been collected, will be completed by the friendly hand of another eminent historian. This, I assume, points to Mr. C. H. Firth, than whom nobody could be found more competent to continue Dr. Gardiner's work. Messrs. Methuen will publish immediately Mr. Firth's book on Cromwell Army, "The New Model."

Mr. Watts-Dunton, in the "Athenæum" (February 22), draws a very engaging portrait of the late Mr. Francis Hindes Groome, whose premature death at the age of fifty I had recently to chronicle. He, it appears, was another Scholar Gypsy of Oxford. Trained in classical scholarship at the Ipswich School by that fine scholar, Dr. Holden, he picked up an interest in Romany from one of the undermasters; and at Oxford, staying up for part of the "Long," he struck up acquaintance with the gypsies as a fair. His Romany proclivities were confirmed at Gottingen, and on leaving that University he spent some years among the gypsies before setting down in Edinburgh in 1876 to his industrious literary and editorial life. Mr. Watts-Dunton describes these gypsy years as "a period of wild adventure and romance." Unfortunately he does not tell us anything about them. However, he promises on some future occasion to write something about Mr. Groome's adventures as a Romany Rye. Let us hope that the fulfilment of this alluring promise will not be too long postponed, for Mr. Watts Dunton has a way of delaying his reminiscences. How many years were we tantalised with the hope of a Life of Borrow from him! and at last he allowed that Life to be written by a stranger.

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WRITERS AND READERS.

A NEW work by Mr. W. H. Mallock, "Religion as a Credible Doctrine," will be published in the early summer. Some its of chapters have appeared as articles in the "Fornightly," to which Mr. Mallock has long been a contributor. His book will be published by Messrs. Chapman and Hall.

A book on Siam, entitled "Siam in the Twentieth Century," will be published this spring by Mr. Edward Arnold. It is a record of the experiences and impressions of a British official who lived for some time in Siam. The author is Mr. J. G. D. Campbell, one of his Majesty's inspectors for schools, and recently educational adviser to the Siamese Government. Mr. Campbell makes a very interesting study of the modern progress of the country, and shows us just how it stands to-day.

Mr. Murray's definitive edition of Byron will be concluded this spring with a volume containing "Don Juan." The work of preparing the edition has occupied, one way or another, quite five years, and has involved an immense deal of work. The Byron letters and papers examined have been so numerous that they would almost make a Byron museum. It appears that even his hotel bills were in many cases preserved, though he did not write poetry on the back of them.

The new uniform edition of Ruskin's writings, which has already been mentioned here is now definitely announced. The edition will be final and will contain a large quantity of hitherto unpublished material, and many new illustrations, besides all the old ones. It will be edited by Mr. E. T. Cook and the arrangement of the works will be chronological. There will be thirty volumes, and these are to be issued monthly at a price not exceeding a guinea. Mr. George Allen will, of course, issue the edition the copies of which will be limited in number.

We are told that the most interesting and popular prince in Persia is H. R. H. Zillus Sultan, half-brother of the present Shah. He is famed as an administrator and would have succeeded to the throne on the assassination of his father had his mother been of Royal birth. A book which will give us an intimate study of this prince and his court, is being published by Mr. John Lane. It is by Mr. Wilfrid Sparroy, who went to Persia as tutor to the sons of Zillus Sultan. He has much that is fresh to say of Persia. The book will be illustrated.

The scene of Mr. Henry Harland's new novel which Mr. Lane will publish soon, is laid in the Adriatic and in the South of England. The heroine is the lady of the manor of a beautiful island in the Adriatic. But she discovers that her grandfather, through whom this island has come to her, was not its rightful heir. There was a more direct heir, and he has a descendant, a young man of qualities. The heroine sets hereself to right the wrong, and into her effort comes some colour of the Italian revolutionary troubles of 1850.

To his series of books dealing with the great highways of this country, Mr. Charles G. Harper is about to add another. The subject of it is the Holyhead Road, which, before the days of steam, was the main route to Dublin. Indeed, it shares with the Great North Road the reputation of being in the first rank of old coaching routes. It measures 260 miles in length, and passes through England in a diagonal course. It takes in such cities and towns as St. Albans, Stoney Stratford, Coventry, Wolverhampton, Shrewsbury, Oswestry, Corwen, and Bangor.

Another volume, the second, of Dr. Brandes's work on the main currents in nineteenth century literature. will be published at once by Mr. Heinemann. It deals with the Romantic School in Germany, a task, Dr. Brandes says, not by any means easy for a Dane. He points out that the subject is overwhelmingly vast. and that it has been studied again and again by German writers who have left really nothing new to unearth in the way of facts. Bearing all that in mind, Dr. Brandes seeks his fresh note in looking at the subject as a dispassionate foreigner might.

Another book on the Wessex of Thomas Hardy. It is by Mr. Wilkinson Sherren, who knows Wessex well, and will be published by Messrs. Chapman. The "Wessex of Romance," to quote the title of the book, is approached through a character study of the Wessex people. As throwing light on the work of the great novelist, an estimate is made of the probable forces and tendencies which formed his environment in youth. In a word, Mr. Sherren seems to have overlooked no topic suggested by the Wessex of literature. Sketches of several of the towns in it are given, as also a summary of the incidents which bring them into the novels.

A work on the subject of the bank rate in England, France, Germany. Holland, and Belgium, will shortly be published by Mr. Murray. It is by Mr. Inglis Palgrave, and as a smaller volume it originally appeared many years ago. Mr. Inglis Palgrave made an investigation of the question, whether the Bank Act of 1844 has influenced the rate of discount charged by the Bank of England, and if so what this influence has been? He has now brought up to date all the information bearing upon the matter. The book thus provides information as to the conditions which influence the rate charged for loans in the principal monetary centres of Europe.

Concerning Fiction.—Arrangements have been in progress, but are not yet quite definite, for the publication of a pocket edition of Thomas Hardy's books. —"Tales by Three Brothers" is a volume of short stories which Messrs. Isbister are to publish. The three brothers are Mr. Phil Robinson, Mr. E. Kay Robinson, and Mr. N. P. Robinson, and the book will have a composite portrait of them.—Not so long ago the anonymous novel, as such, was at a disadvantage, but now it seems to be getting a bold again. Mr. John Lane has two anonymous novels in the press, one being entitled "The Catholic," the other "An English Girl in Paris."—Next week Messrs. Methuen will publish Mr. Max Pemberton's novel, "I Crown thee king." as also a story by Mr. Algernon Gissing, entitled "The Keys of the House."—Messrs. Everett will publish some time this month a novel by Mr. A. G. Hales, entitled, "The Viking Strain." It will have illustrations by Mr. Stanley Wood.

Bric-a-Brac.—Nearly £200 has now been subscribed towards the (Sir Walter Besant memorial fund. —Mr. Sidney Lee is revising for separate issue the memoir of Queen Victoria which he contributed last year to the supplement of the "Dictionary of National Biography." Messrs. Smith, Elder and Co. will publish the volume in the early autumn. —A new volume of verse by Dora Sigerson (Mrs. Clement Shorter) is about to be issued by the De La More Press. It consists of ballads and lyrics, and will be every attractively printed and bound. —A new volume of the book-lovers Library will be published immediately by Mr. Elliot Stock. It is Mr. Henry B. Wheatley's long-promished "How to Make an Index." The work will besides giving general rules for indexing, furnish directions for indexing special subjects.—Sir Herbert Maxwell is writing a book on "British Soldiers in the Field for Mr. George Allen's Young England Library.—Mr. Herman Marival has almost finished his reminiscences, on which he has been engaged for some time. Messrs. Chatto hope to publish the book in April or May. —Major Arthur Griffiths is publishing, with Messrs. Treherne, a life of Napoleon, entitled "The Great Adventurer." It has a large number of illustrations. —The Rev. Richard Orme Asselleton is publishing with Messrs. Rivington a volume of sermons for the present times" entitled "The Kingdom and the Empire."—Mr. A. Taylor Inns has completed a book on "The Law of Creeds in Scotland, from 1550 to 1902," which Messrs. Blackwood are about to publish.

Last week was marked by the loss of another of the major lights of what may be called the great Oxford historical school of the Victorian Era. Stubbs, Freeman, Green, Creighton, and Gardiner were all, I believe, at one stage or another of their careers, at Oxford together—and Froude, also, another great Oxford historian, though not precisely of the same school. The unanimous tribute of the Press bears witness not only to Dr. Gardiner's eminence as an historian, but also to the simplicity of his life, his singleness of aim, and unswerving devotion to it. He contrived to serve historical troth without kicking up such a dust about it as the doughty historian of the Norman Conquest, whom, I think, a sly Somersetshire ecclesiastic once complimented on the success with which he had presented to us a lively image of the barbarous manners of our ancestors. It was considered a masterstroke of Lord Salisbury's peculiar humour, when he appointed Froude as Freeman's successor in the Oxford Chair. I have heard, however, on high authority that before Lord Salisbury offered the post to Froude, he had already offered it to Dr. Gardiner, who had refused it, as he refused the offer subsequently when Froude died. If the offer was indeed made, the secret has been well kept. I have seen no allusion to it among the obituary notices I have read.

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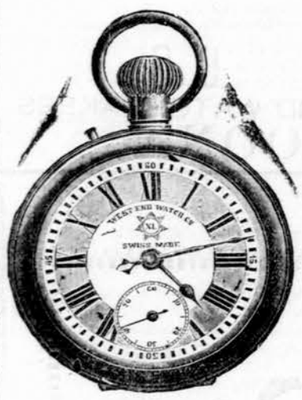

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	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	35 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 6	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	48 9	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 18	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45

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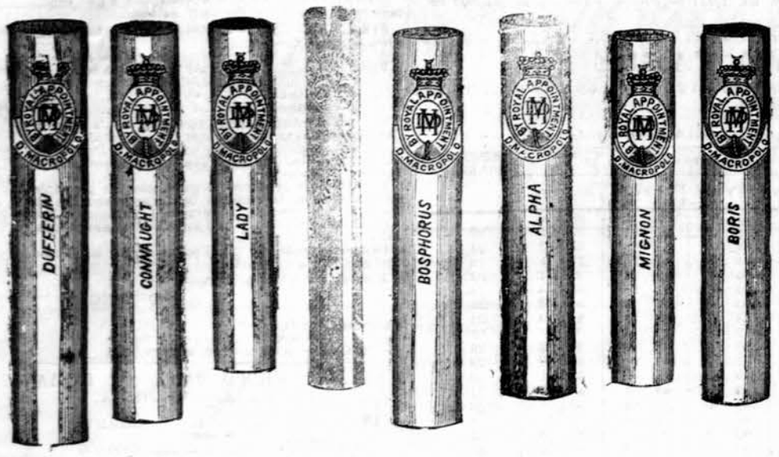

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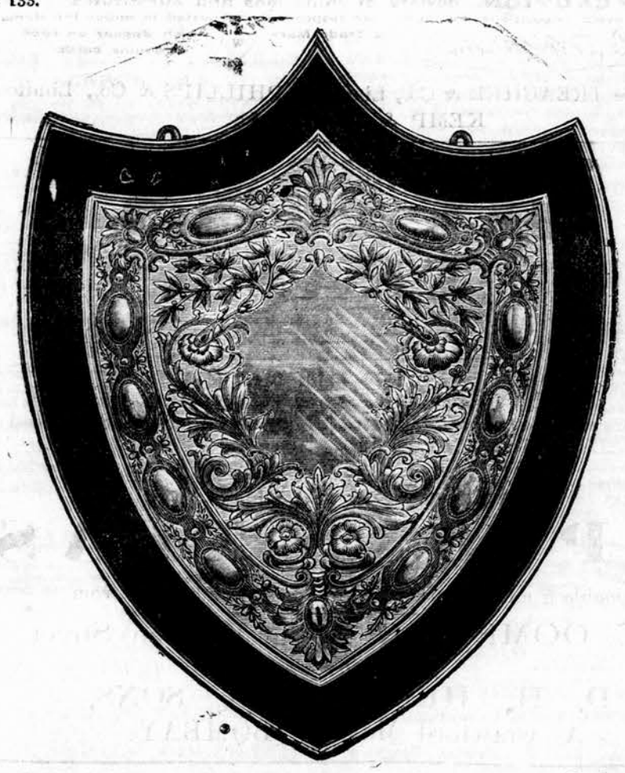

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